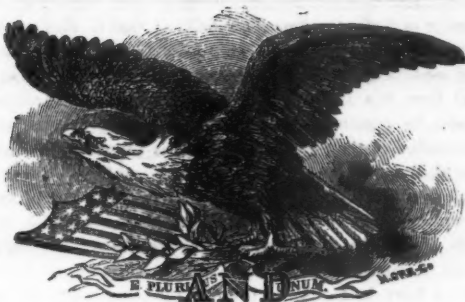


ARMY



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A CHANGE has come over the spirit of the popular dream of Mexican conquest, and a decided change in the size of the Volunteer Army, by the publication of the War Department's order relating to mustering out the troops in General WRIGHT's Department of Texas. When that officer reaches his new field of operations, he will find the troops under his command very palpably decreased from their former numbers. The order in question is addressed to General SHERIDAN, and "authorizes" him to cause all Volunteer white troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, in Texas, "that you think can be dispensed with," to be mustered out of service. And it is added that musters out must be by entire organizations, including recruits and additions from consolidations, preference being given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve.

This is the most important order recently issued from the Department. Although in form the number of troops to be discharged is left discretionary with General SHERIDAN, yet it is certain that a very heavy force will be mustered out under the order. Still, however, all the colored troops—and their number is quite large, including the Twenty-fifth corps and perhaps some detachments—and the handful of Regulars, are to remain. Still, also, the great Mexican question will remain unsettled, and schemes of conquest, filibustering and freebooting will go on there. Still, finally, Texas will be the natural retreat of the guerrillas and baffled ruffians who have lately infested the South, and who used to roam through the sections which, in the old war vocabulary, we called "the Border States." Accordingly, this region is still likely to absorb the chief military discussion of coming months, or, at all events, to divide it with the old Indian fighting-grounds. These latter, as we have seen, have begun to claim again that customary attention which the Southern Rebellion deprived them of.

Besides the wholesale muster-out provided for in the preceding order, there have been during the past week many reductions of our military force, in smaller quantities. Under instructions dated July 23d, the Second New York and the Second Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry have been ordered to be mustered out, and under those of the 24th, the Seventh New York Artillery Battalion and the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

Army officers will be very much interested in a decision of the Second Comptroller on the question whether or not the three months' pay proper granted by the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1865 (XIII. Stat., 497), to officers on discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the Internal Revenue tax of 5 per cent, to be deducted by the proper disbursing officer. He decides that it is so subject, and appends his reasons to the published decision. The ground is that the extra pay is given for "military service" and nothing else. Hence it is subject to the tax. It is said that if no deduction be made on payment, the officers will be obliged to return the extra pay to the Assessors as a part of their income. This is a mis-

take. The officers, by the terms of the law, would have an undoubted right to deduct their extra pay, which would thus altogether escape taxation, unless the five per cent. be retained by the Paymaster. Some of our officers have undoubtedly learned of this decision practically at the Paymaster's table, but may not have seen the foregoing reasons. The same authority has decided that the installments of bounty, under the Acts of July 1 and 4, 1864, are to be paid to men in the Army and Navy alike—viz: one-third at the beginning, one-third at the middle, and the remainder at the completion of the time of service.

A letter-writer gives some details of the late work in the Office of the Fourth Auditor's (Navy). During July money requisitions were issued from the office to the amount of \$5,953,242 06. The amount of cash disbursements in accounts settled during the same time was as follows: Navy Agent's accounts \$1,327,853 44; Paymasters', \$2,275,601 99; pension, \$19,240 45; marine, \$502,318 81; prize, \$168,514 44; general, \$76,041 77. The Fourth Auditor, during the same month, received 7,420 letters, and there were written from his office 6,411. There were also 4,485 letters recorded. The Pension Office has also been unusually busy this Summer. Since the war begun 84,000 pensions have been issued; 34,000 to invalid soldiers, and 50,000 to widows, mothers, and minor children. The payments to pensioners the past year have amounted to \$9,000,000, and when all pensions arising from the war shall have been granted, the annual expense will be about \$13,000,000.

On the 19th many valuable steamers will be sold at the Washington Navy-yard, including, it is understood, the *Ella*, well known as the dispatch-boat of the Potomac Flotilla; the *Victoria*, *Phlox*, *Delaware*, *Currituck* and *Fuchsia*, built originally for the Chinese; the *Adela*, *Moccasin*, *Dumbarton*, *Lillian*, *Banshee* and *Bat*, former blockade-runners; the *Yankee*, *Bell*, *Iris*, *Geranium*, *Lockwood*, *Cœur-de-Lion*, *Little Ella*, *J. M. Seymour*, *Keystone State*, *Alpha*, *Eureka* and the sloop *Granite*. The iron-clad torpedo-boats *Chimo*, *Casco*, *Ascutey* and *Swarton* are out of commission, but will not be sold.

Resuming the narrative of affairs in Departments—in General AUGUR's Department of Washington, General O. B. WILLCOX's District of Washington, has been discontinued, and officers belonging to regiments and on detached service at headquarters, District of Washington, are to report without delay for duty with their respective regiments. Brigadier-Generals DE RUSSEY and HARDIN, with their divisions, are relieved by this arrangement, and Brigadier-General HASKIN is assigned to the command of all the troops serving in the forts within the districts north and south of the Potomac, with headquarters in Washington. A battalion of New York Heavy Artillery, from Norfolk, 865 strong, having been consolidated from the Sixth, Tenth, and Thirteenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery regiments, will be posted, for the present in the defenses of Washington. A detachment of the Fifth Cavalry performs fatigue and guard duty at Lieutenant-General GRANT's headquarters. The Fifth regiment, First corps, is distributed at Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut; Burlington, Vermont; Concord, New Hampshire; and at Providence, Rhode Island. Two companies being at each place.

General HANCOCK, commanding the Middle Department, has issued an order, which says: Paroled

prisoners of the late Rebel armies, who have not been pardoned by the PRESIDENT, will, on arriving in the limits of this department, report their presence and residence immediately to the nearest Provost-Marshal and register their names.

General TERRY's Department of Virginia, presents few features of interest. In General MANN's District of Norfolk, the Thirty-ninth Illinois, his former regiment, has arrived from Richmond, and will be stationed at Norfolk, taking the place of the heavy artillery battalion already spoken of as sent to Washington. The following is from an official list of the regiments in Virginia as located by districts:—

District of Henrico, Major-General TUNN—Eleventh U. S. Infantry, First Battalion Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Twentieth N. Y. S. M., Eighth and Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Battery I, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

District of South Western Virginia, Major-General CURTIS—Ninety-eighth New York, Eleventh Connecticut, Eighth Connecticut, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Battery A Fifth U. S. Artillery.

District of Southeastern Virginia, Brigadier-General HARRIS—First New York Mounted Rifles, Second New Hampshire, Ninety-sixth New York, Nineteenth Wisconsin, Fifth Maryland.

District of Nottoway, Major-General HASTINGS—Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Forty-first and One Hundred and Third New York, Tenth West Virginia, Sixty-second Ohio, Twenty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania, Second Pennsylvania H. A.

District of Fortress Monroe, Major-General MILLS—Ninth Virginia, Eighty-first New York, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Thirty-ninth Illinois, One Hundred and Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Company A, First Loyal East Virginia, Twentieth Company, Second Battalion V. R. C., Third Pennsylvania H. A., First D. C. Cavalry.

District of South Anna, Brigadier-General VOORIS—Sixty-seventh Ohio, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Richmond, Major-General GIBSON—Twenty-fourth A. C., Tenth Connecticut, Eighty-ninth and One Hundredth New York, Battery F, Fifth U. S. Art., Battery B, First U. S. Art., Company I, Third Massachusetts H. A., Ninth Company unattached Maine Volunteers, First Maryland Cavalry, Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the hull of the old frigate *Congress* has been successfully raised. The *Weybossett*, with a few troops, has gone to Texas, whither, also, the *Eliza Hancock* will soon go, as flagship. On the 8th, at Camp Hamilton, the Government sold 150 horses and 100 mules, and about the same quantity will go next week. The sale of 172 cannon at Fortress Monroe, reported last week, did not produce great prices.

General RUGER, commanding the Department of North Carolina, has allowed the republication of the *Salisbury Banner*, the editor having disclaimed wrong intent in the publication of the article for which issue his paper was suspended, and having declared his intention to avoid giving just cause for censure in future.

In General GILLMORE's Department it is stated by a correspondent, that the points in the interior thus far occupied by detachments of United States soldiers are: Columbia, Orangeburgh, Hamburg, Florence, Edgefield, Abbeville, Aiken, Summerville, and the stations along that portion of the South Carolina Railroad now in running order. All these places, with the exception of Columbia, are held by portions of the negro regiments. Colonel Van Wyck's command, the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York, for some time past encamped near Summerville, are now under orders to proceed to Newbury, from which point detachments will probably be sent to occupy Yorkville, Lancaster, Chester and other towns along the North Carolina line.

THE death of Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, having left vacant the office of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Detail of the Navy Department, Rear-Admiral PORTER has been appointed chief, *ad interim*, of that Bureau.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE REBEL STATES.

The conception of a country conquered and in the permanent possession of another and foreign power, is very simple. The conqueror retains possession and incorporates the conquered territory with his original dominion, establishing his own instruments of civil government, and until this is done, governing by his military representatives. The conquered loses its former several identity as a body politic, which merges in that of the conqueror. The relations of the two are no longer determined by international law, but by the internal or municipal law of the State which results from their union.

It is also easy to conceive a country conquered by a foreign enemy, and held by military occupation until such time as a satisfactory treaty of peace may be arranged between the latter and the political sovereign of the conquered country. This last situation is a topic of international law, and is ordinarily treated of by writers on that branch of jurisprudence.

In each of these two instances there is a military occupation. "Conquest," says PHILLIMORE, "is often defined as *occupatio bellica*," but "conquest and occupation are distinct things, governed as to their legal effects in various respects by different principles, and attended with different consequences. Nevertheless, there is an analogy between the two, and in some respects the rules of occupation are applicable to the case of conquest." In either case, the general rule is that the ordinary laws of the country continue, whether administered by ordinary or extraordinary magistrates, during the period of military occupation, subject only to the necessities growing out of such occupation.

There is, thirdly, no difficulty in conceiving a territory over which the former legitimate sovereign or government has re-established authority, as against rebellious military force. In this case there will be a military occupation by the forces of the government, until its own civil magistrates are reinstated. But in this case the military occupation is merely auxiliary to the civil power. There is no conquest, and no right arising from mere military occupation if there is no rebel force recognized as belligerent. The powers of the sovereign or government, within the territory occupied, are derived from the pre-existing dynastic right or constitution.

In previous articles we have alluded to the view taken by some persons, that the Southern States, compromised by secession or rebellion, are now held by the Government of the United States in military occupation and as conquered territory. We have supposed it possible that the President may incline to this view, or may rely upon the military occupation of those States as a basis of the powers exerted by him in the plan of rehabilitation instituted in his recent Proclamations. In view of the distinctions taken above, it would seem to be material to determine more definitely the nature of this conquest, or of this military occupation.

If the National Government occupies in these States only the position of a legitimate sovereign who has vanquished a domestic enemy, it would seem that its present occupation of these States gives it no political rights or powers not previously held. Being in this position, it will of course have the power to punish persons for treason or rebellion, and incidentally to affect their enjoyment of political rights. But this power is manifested in the application of the municipal law of punishment. The power is not newly acquired. It has always existed, though ordinarily unobserved; like a sword in the sheath. The power is exhibited judicially under the former ordinary authority. If, before the Rebellion, no other government than that of the United States had existed in the territorial limits of the States compromised by the Rebellion, this would be the whole statement of the case, and the question of military occupation would present no difficulty. But this was not the case. In each of these States another political body, the State, existed simultaneously with the National Government, having legitimate claim to the obedience of the inhabitants, in matters not within the scope of the National Government. And for the present, at least, we assume that this State or State government, has continued to exist up to the time of the present military occupation by the Government of the United States.

Now, it is obvious, that there can be no such thing as punishing one of these States for treason or rebellion under the municipal law, as in the case of private individuals. A body corporate, existing under the municipal law, may perhaps be punished, as such, under that law. It may, at any rate, be deprived of rights or powers by those who make this municipal law. But such cannot be the case of a body politic, having independent powers. The powers of the States of the Union are at least coordinate with those of the National Government. They are not derived from it. The several States do not occupy the relation of subordinates, or feudatories, in respect to the National Government, or even in respect to the Nation or people of the United States. We very often hear it urged that if these States were not capable of rebellion, yet they have used their

powers as States to support a rebellion; that if they could not levy armies and carry on war, yet they have armed and sent forth soldiers and generals who have waged war; and from this it is argued, that they can, as rebellious States, be punished and disfranchised, under the military occupation of the national authority, as private persons are punished and disfranchised under municipal law. But this logic is a mixture of incompatible ideas. The idea of the conquest of one country by another is combined with the idea of punitive justice under municipal law. The argument, if consistent with itself, should be, that, as these States have in fact acted towards the Government of the United States as foreign powers at war could act, they are now to be treated as such by the National Government, which is conqueror in possession, without the intention of annexation or absorption. The latter would then be considered as having all the ordinary powers to establish a provisional government under military occupation, and to prescribe to the former political sovereign, before surrendering the conquest, conditions which are recognized by international and public law.

Now, if we could leave out of view the powers for ordinary national administration which the National Government has under the Constitution of the United States, and which it must be expected now again to exercise in the compromised States, it would be easier to entertain this idea of a provisional government under this military occupation. But the division of supreme political power, under our composite system of government, complicates matters very much, on attempting to apply this theory.

We may suppose that the aggregate of the powers which, by nature or of necessity, belong to each independent State or nation, are always and every where the same. In a supposed case, where a country or district is conquered by a foreign foe, the conqueror, either permanently or during temporary military occupation, dispossesses the former political sovereign of the whole of this aggregate of powers. Where a legitimate sovereign holding the aggregate of powers has vanquished a domestic enemy and holds his original dominion in military occupation he also will possess the same aggregate; not, however, in virtue of the occupation, but as being sovereign.

Is, then, the President or is the National Government, now in the possession of this aggregate of power in the compromised States? Can we apply in this case, in any way, the doctrine recognized by the Supreme Court in respect to the Mexican war, "that, on the conquest of a country, the President may establish a provisional government, which may ordain laws, and institute a judicial system, which will continue in force after the war, and until modified by the direct legislation of Congress, or by the territorial government established by its authority" (Lawrence's Wheaton p. 99, note). This would be going far ahead of the Presidential plan of rehabilitation. It could hardly agree with the continued existence of the States, and would be arriving at Mr. SUMNER's result by a different method.

In each several State of the United States, the aggregate of powers, above spoken of, is divided, or held in distribution. It is held, as we with our own view of the Constitution would say, in part by the people of the United States, or the nation, and in the residue by the people of the several States. The first portion is exercised by the National Government, with certain limitations, under the Constitution of the United States, and the other portion by the State Government, with certain limitations, under the State Constitution. For convenience, we may be here allowed to designate these portions algebraically or by letters; calling the first portion held by the nation *a*, the other held by the State *b*. The aggregate of power above spoken of may then be represented by *a+b*.

We find, in the conclusion of the President's proclamations, certain separate provisions, all relating to the re-establishment of the judicial and administrative functions of the National Government, exercising the powers *a*. The President appears to regard these as the ordinary powers of the National Government in a State, exercised under the laws of Congress, having general extent in the Union. He does not speak of them as powers founded on conquest and vested in the Executive for the time being.

Are, then, the powers *b* now held by the President in virtue of military occupation? Some of these powers are certainly now exercised personally by military commanders, especially in respect to the relations of the white and black inhabitants. But the proclamations make no allusion to the exercise of these powers, either by the persons appointed Provisional Governors or by the military forces. To all appearance, they are regarded as still held by the State or the people thereof. The office of the gentlemen designated "Provisional Governors," seems to consist in negotiating with the individual electors for a resumption of their vested powers. Writers on international law have used the term "provisional governments or governors," as specially designating governments founded on and exercising the military occupancy. But, if there is here a military occupancy

of the powers *b*, it seems to be directed by a distinct set of persons—that is, by the army officers—by whose side the Governors may some day appear like *rois faibles*. The duty of the Provisional Governors seems to be limited to superintending the election of members of the proposed conventions, by which the powers *b* shall be exercised. They do not seem expected to exercise them themselves. The capacity of the electors is not derived from them. They might, perhaps, with more propriety have been styled commissioners. If a military occupancy of these powers is the basis of the Presidential plan, it seems to us that it would have been better had the commanders of the military districts been charged with the office now assigned to the persons designated "Governors." As it is, we think it would not be strange should some unpleasant discords occur between the two representatives of the national authority. But, to our minds, the scheme, in general, seems liable to the objection, that it is a trying to sit on two stools at once.

We cannot venture to say what opinion the authors of the Boston address, of June 21, hold as to the possession of these powers. We think it fairly inferable that they would say that the powers *b* are now out of the possession of the compromised States; that they are now held by the military occupant, who ever that person may be. As they do not explicitly claim such possession for Congress, and appear to regard the States as still existing, and only temporarily out of possession, it would seem that they would not dispose of these powers according to the principle exhibited in the Mexican conquests, nor agree with Mr. SUMNER as to State suicide. The following passage, in the conclusion of the address, is important in this connection:

The President has undertaken, in certain of the Rebel States, an experiment for speedy restoration. Recognizing the general policy and duty of restoration as soon as practicable, the experiment commands our earnest wishes for its success. By its success we mean—not the return of the States to their position, that they are only too ready to do, but their return with constitutions in which the public safety and public faith shall be secured. We cannot conceal our apprehensions that the experiment will fail. But let not the Republic fail. The more recent signs are, that the spirit which caused the war is preparing to fight over politically the ground it has lost in battle. This ought not to surprise us. Let us haste to restore a State, nor fear of Rebel dissensions, lead the Republic to compromise its safety or its honor.

During the progress towards restoration, the Nation holds the State in military occupation, by powers resulting necessarily from successful war. This hold upon them is to be continued until this or some other experiment does succeed. We need not be precipitate. The present authority, although resulting from war, may, as we have said, be largely exercised by civil methods and civil functionaries, and be accompanied with the enjoyment of many civil rights and local municipal institutions, executive and judicial. If the present experiment fails, we may try the experiment of building by the people from the foundation, by means of municipal institutions of towns and counties, with the aid of education, commerce, and immigration, a new spirit being infused and the people becoming accommodated to their new relations, and so advance gradually to complete restoration.

This is but one suggestion. Various methods are open to us. Only let it be understood that there is no point at which the Rebels can defy, politically, any more than they could in war, the authority of the Republic. The end the Nation has in view is the same as that for which the war was accepted and prosecuted—the restoration of the States to their legitimate relations with the Republic. The condition of things calls for no limitations of time or methods. By whatever course of reasoning it may be reached, however long may be the interval of waiting, and whatever may be the process resorted to, the friends and enemies of the Republic should alike understand that it has the powers, and will use the means, to insure a final restoration of the States, with constitutions which are republican, and with provisions that shall secure the public safety and the public faith.

Are we, then, to regard the State, or the people of the State, as a dispossessed sovereign whose dominion is temporarily held by an enemy in military occupation? Our first objection to this theory is, as we have already said, that it is more in accordance with the idea of a compact or league, for a general government, between the States, than with that idea of an integral people of the United States, anterior in point of time to the Constitution of the United States, which we hold to be a fundamental principle in this whole discussion. If the President accepts this idea of a dispossessed State or people, it would seem that he regards each individual elector as severally dispossessed, and proposes to negotiate with him individually for the restoration of his modicum of the powers *b*, on his accepting and maintaining the Emancipation Proclamation. We think, on the contrary, the negotiation, if had at all, ought to be with the corporate body, and that it would be more consistent for the President to draw up a constitution for each State, and offer it to a convention which should be free either to take it and be restored to the possession of State power, or to let it alone and be governed by military occupation. This would be according to Governor BROWNLOW's exposition, which was recently given to the people of Tennessee.

It would be more consistent to accept the State Rights theory completely, and say that the powers *a* had been originally delegated to the National Government by each State in the compact or league with the other States; that these powers were, as secessionists claimed, recalled by those States which in secession broke their compact, and that now the whole aggregate of powers, *a+b*, has, by right of Congress, passed to the other States represented by the Federal Government. But, with this view, there ought to be some room for the legislation of Congress, as in the case of the Mexican conquests.

But nearly all the doctors agree that these States are still "alive"—if not "kicking" too. Mr. JOHNSON asseverates repeatedly that they are still members of the Union. In 1862, in the case of the *Amy Warwick*, Judge SPAUGHS

said: "It has been supposed that if the Government have the rights of a belligerent, then, after the Rebellion is suppressed, it will have the rights of conquest; that a State and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political privileges and treated as foreign territory acquired by arms. This is an error, a grave and dangerous error. Belligerent rights cannot be exercised when there are no belligerents. Conquest of a foreign country gives absolute and unlimited sovereign rights. But no nation ever makes such a conquest of its own territory." This language applies as well to temporary military occupation and a temporary or provisional loss of political power.

Can we say that, as part of the United States, the State is not conquered, being part of the conqueror; but yet is conquered as a several State? May we consider the State regarded only as the possessor of the powers *b*, a foreign country subject to belligerent occupancy, while yet a part of the United States possessing the powers *a*? But, if the State still exists, all the powers which the National Government may exert are vested in a people of which the people of that State are a part.

There are some, probably, who would say that it is the organized National Government, and not the people of the United States, which holds these powers, and that hence this Government may deal with the several States as with a foreign power. This view of the sovereignty of the Government may agree with the doctrine that, under our system, the State government, not the people of the State, hold as by absolute grant and transfer, the political power of each State. This doctrine has, we believe, been always in favor with the State-Rights doctrinaires, because it gives room for a plausible argument that, if there was no National Government before the Constitution, there was no nation or people of the United States. We hold that the political people always hold the powers exercised by the State government. It is this people which is dispossessed of the political powers *b*, by the military occupation; and the individual electors are only so many natural persons subject to the powers now held by the military dispossessor. How this may agree with the idea that the State is still alive, we are not concerned to show. That is for those to do, who affirm the existence of the State, and yet would act on the military occupation. J. C. H.

ARMY PAYMASTERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

PAYMENT OF OFFICERS.

HAVING described the organization of the Pay Department, we will treat of the payment of officers. The Staff Departments of the Army are as follows:—the Adjutant-General's, the Judge-Advocate-General's, the Inspector-General's, the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster's, the Subsistence, the Medical, and the Pay Departments, and the corps of Engineers and Ordnance. All officers of the departments, in their respective grades, are paid alike, except that the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Chief of Ordnance, who rank as Brigadier-Generals, receive double rations, twenty-four instead of twelve per day. These rations are in all cases commuted. They are also entitled to fuel and quarters, or commutation of the same, and to forage for horses, for which no commutation is allowed. To these departments we must add the general officers of the Army.

The pay of the Lieutenant-General is two hundred and seventy dollars a month, and his various emoluments, including eighty rations a day, amount in the aggregate to twelve thousand dollars a year. The Major-General commanding receives two hundred and twenty dollars per month, with thirty rations per day, and other Major-Generals the same, but with fifteen rations. The aides-de-camp of a Major-General receive, in addition to their pay as Captains or Lieutenants, twenty-four dollars per month; and the aide of a Brigadier-General twenty dollars per month. The rations allowed a Brigadier-General are twelve per day; to a Colonel six; a Lieutenant-Colonel five; to Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants, four. Major-Generals are entitled to four servants; Brigadiers to three; Colonels and Majors two; other officers one each. For each of these servants the officer is allowed in his account one ration a day; also for pay sixteen dollars a month, and clothing regulated annually by order of the War Department. While the pay of the rank and file of the Army has been raised from eleven dollars, the rate before the war, to sixteen, as it is now, the compensation of officers has only been slightly increased; and it is a well established fact that privates have more chances of saving money than those who command them, except of the highest grades.

When officers are serving with their regiments or companies they are paid at the same time with their men, after the stated periods of muster, which occur every two months. The names of Captains and Lieutenants head the muster-roll of their companies; while the accounts of the field and staff officers, and of the non-commissioned staff, which comprises the Sergeant-Major, the Commissary and Quartermaster-Sergeants, and the principal musician, are made out upon a separate roll. When officers are serving without

troops, either as Assistant Adjutant-Generals, or as Commissaries, Quartermasters, etc., their accounts are made up on another form, known as No. 3. This presents the amount of the officer's pay, his servants, and servants' clothing, and below the number of rations he and the servants are entitled to per day, commuted at thirty cents per ration. These amounts are added together, and from the sum total a deduction of five per cent. is made, on any amount over fifty dollars per month, or six hundred dollars per annum. This five per cent. tax goes to the Department of Internal Revenue, and the whole amount thus collected from officers is at the end of every two months sent by the Paymaster in a check to the Commissioner of the Bureau in Washington. The names of the officers' servants, with their height, complexion, and color of hair and eyes, must be stated; and the officer also on honor signs a printed certificate that he is not indebted to the United States in any manner whatsoever; that he has faithfully complied with all the required regulations; that he was last paid by Major —; and that he has this day (with date) received the amount paid him. This account is executed in duplicate, as are all others of the Department, except when triplicates are required.

Any officer on detached service making application to a Paymaster, must, of course, exhibit his written orders detailing him to special duty, and these can only be furnished him from headquarters of the Department in which he had been serving. An abstract of these orders is made upon the face of Form No. 3, and certified to by the officer. The Paymaster, below this certificate, signs another, that he has seen the above-named orders and endorsed payment thereon. Leave of absence and "sick leave" are also endorsed on the accounts, when officers have the privilege. The Paymaster must necessarily be exceedingly careful in paying officers on leave of absence or detached duty, that they are all that they represent themselves to be. Instances of fraud sometimes occur, and then there is no redress for the Paymaster. The fact of the pretended officer proving an impostor is no excuse for the disbursing agent; and whatever amount he may have thus erroneously though innocently paid, is stopped against him in the final settlement of his accounts with the Government. One instance occurred, in 1863, of an officer of the Regular Army drawing his pay several times between two periods of muster. Every paper he had with him accorded strictly with the regulations, in which he was thoroughly posted. The Government at the same time endeavors to protect its disbursing agents as far as possible; it visits with the utmost severity any officer detected in drawing his pay twice for the same time, and enjoins the Paymaster to satisfy himself fully of the identity of the applicant. This he is enabled to do by the papers he carries, and the right which he has to demand that the officer shall be recognized by some one known to himself. Notice of the time paid for, and the amount, is at once sent to the Paymaster-General, by whom the notice is forwarded to the Paymaster of the regiment to which the officer belongs. The War Department strictly prohibits any officer from passing away or transferring his accounts, for any amount not actually due at the time; but when he is on distant service with the Army he may leave his pay accounts with his family, or transmit them for their benefit. Paymasters may then cash such accounts after the expiration of the time for which they are drawn to include, provided the officer is not indebted to the United States, and the accounts are presented at Washington.

Retired officers of the Regular Army are entitled to their proper monthly pay, and rations for themselves, but to no other emoluments. They may, however, be assigned to any appropriate duty by the President of the United States; and when so employed they receive the full pay and emoluments of their grade.

The resignation of volunteer officers below the grade of Brigadier-General must in all cases be tendered through intermediate commanders, to the commanders of departments or of corps d'armées, who are authorized to accept them. After this the Paymaster may pay them in full, but only on the exhibit of the "special order" from competent authority, accepting the resignation, a copy of which officer should be appended to the officer's pay accounts. The officer must also produce his certificates that he has turned over all the public property for which he was responsible; that he is not indebted in any manner to the United States; and that he was last paid to include (stating date). He should also properly make an affidavit to his pay account stating his place of residence and date of resignation. When an officer is dismissed from the service he is not entitled to any pay beyond the day on which the order of dismissal is received at the post where he is stationed, unless otherwise mentioned in the order. In case, however, the order should fail to reach him, and he is still regularly mustered for pay, he may be paid, provided satisfactory evidence can be adduced of the non-receipt of the order, and also that no one else has been drawing pay for the same position. When a dismissed officer is restored to rank and duty, he is entitled to pay only from the date of the order

of restoration, unless by act of Congress or special authority of the War Department; and an officer restored to rank and position with full amount of his pay and subsistence, is entitled to no other emoluments and allowances. In regard to deceased officers, the pay due them is made to their legal claimants, who must furnish proof and authentication of their rights, and those having been fully substantiated in Washington, an order for pay is given from the Treasury Department on any Paymaster of the Army.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

Troops in the field are paid on regularly prepared rolls. Of these there are three kinds—"Muster In" and "Recruiting" Rolls, "Muster Rolls" and "Muster Out Rolls." The first are used when the men enter the United States service; the second when they are regularly mustered for pay every two months; and the last when they are mustered out of service and discharged. All of these are invariably made out; they are large folio sheets, ruled and printed in accordance with the forms laid down in the Army Regulations. The heading of the "Muster" roll states that it is that of Captain —'s company (A), of such a regiment (naming it, with its colonel), organized and sworn into service at (Baltimore, Md.) on (July 4th, 1861), etc. The roll must show whether the men are indebted to the United States or not, and the column of remarks is of the utmost importance to the Paymaster in making up his account of the roll. Before computing it, he should examine it very critically; first the heading, next that the rolls are properly signed, both by the commanding officer and the inspecting and mustering officer; that station and date are named; that the proper complement of officers and men is not exceeded; and that the dates and various remarks are in strict conformity to laws and general orders. The two rolls should then be compared together, to see that they accurately agree. The roll having been thus carefully examined and compared with the one last paid upon, which is always done when practicable, that is, when the same Paymaster has the previous roll, he proceeds to make it up. This portion of the roll has a separate heading from that which is made out by the company officers, and states the time for which the computation is made. Below this are the columns for the months and days for which payment is made, the rates of pay, amount due for clothing account, bounty, travel pay, and subsistence, etc. These amounts are added together, and from the same any stoppages which may be against the men are deducted, and the sum total carried out. Beyond these are two additional spaces, one for the men to sign their names as receiving payment, and the last for the signature of the officer witnessing the payment. This he must do in every instance. He also certifies on honor at the foot of the roll that he has witnessed payment, and must further sign other certificates in case the Paymaster sees anything in the roll requiring special attention.

Before the outbreak of the war the pay of privates in the Army was only eleven dollars per month; by act of Congress approved August 6th, 1861, it was raised to thirteen dollars, and by subsequent act, approved June 20th, 1864, to take effect from May 1st of same year, it was further increased to sixteen dollars. The present rates of monthly pay to non-commissioned officers are as follows, each arm of the service, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, being paid alike:—Sergeant-Majors, twenty-six dollars; Regimental Quartermaster, Commissary, and Saddler Sergeants, twenty-two dollars; First or Orderly Sergeants, twenty-four dollars; all other Sergeants, twenty dollars; Corporals and company musicians, sixteen dollars. In addition to these, chief trumpeters (of cavalry only) receive twenty-three dollars; farriers of cavalry, artificers of light artillery, wagoners, and saddlers, eighteen dollars each. Leaders of brigade bands and regimental bands (of the Regular Army) seventy-five dollars. All regimental bands of Volunteers, were abolished, and ordered mustered out of service within thirty days after July 17th, 1862. This was in consequence of the great size of our Army, and the consequent enormous expense of these bands, which every regiment delighted in, it being estimated at the time they were mustered out they cost the Government four millions of dollars per annum. Regimental bands of the Regular Army have not been abolished, and consist of one Drum-Major and twenty-four musicians. Besides the leader, musicians of the first, second, and third class are paid respectively thirty-four, twenty, and seventeen dollars. Ordnance and engineer Sergeants are paid thirty-four dollars; Ordnance Sergeants of posts twenty-five; and corporals and privates of the first and second class, both of engineers and ordnance, twenty, eighteen, and sixteen dollars. All colored troops are, by the act of Congress approved June 20th, 1864, paid the same in their respective grades as white troops, from January 1st, 1864. Their commanding officers are white, and their non-commissioned officers colored.

Before any troops can be paid they must be properly mustered into the United States service, and this office can only be performed by duly appointed officers. At the com-

commencement of the war, all officers recruiting for Volunteer regiments were authorized to muster their men into service as they enrolled them, but this power was revoked by General Order No. 1 of 1862.

In the case of organizing new regiments of Volunteers, the Governors of States are authorized to appoint one Second Lieutenant for each company, to be mustered into the service at the commencement of the organization. These officers have the power to muster in recruits as they are enlisted, and none others have such authority except the Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters. Such Commissaries are appointed only by the War Department, the commander of an Army corps or Department, and alone have the power to muster "out and in," as in the case of "veteran volunteers, i. e., those who, having served for the time they enlisted, again volunteer for a new term of service. As no man is considered in the service until properly mustered in, so he is not properly out of service until regularly discharged and mustered out, although his time may have expired. Separate rolls are required for each grade; and officers and enlisted men belonging to different companies or regiments must not be mustered in or out on the same rolls. All such points, and many others, the enumeration of which would be of little interest to the general reader of this article, must be strictly observed by the Paymaster, or he will fall into mistakes, and run the risk of heavy stoppages against him.

We have spoken of the several items which, beyond the actual pay of the soldier, contribute to his account, such as clothing, bounty, travel pay, etc. Very many men—we are happy in our belief that a large majority of our brave soldiers—save much of their receipts for the aid of their families. Of this we have abundant testimony. On the other hand, there are many melancholy instances of wasteful recklessness and vice; men who are drunk at every opportunity, and constantly in debt to the sutler or their fellow soldiers. Such miserable creatures beggar themselves and families, no matter what amount of money they receive. A striking case of this sort came before the writer, when engaged in paying troops. The man had been a prisoner of war, and with many months' back pay due him and other emoluments, clothing account, bounty, etc., had three hundred and twenty dollars due him. The Paymaster, knowing his habits, cautioned him to be careful with such a sum of money about him. He promised that he would be, and the next morning came back, without coat or shoes, to beg for a quarter of a dollar. He had at once plunged into the lowest dens, been stripped of everything, and thrust penniless into the streets.

In direct contrast with such misery, and indeed as extreme an instance, was that of a member of the Veteran Reserve corps. When he was transferred into the Invalid corps, as the V. R. C. was formerly called, he had but half a dollar in his pocket, but in a very short time he became distinguished as the ROTHSCHILD of his regiment. Never spending one cent upon himself, he lent money to his fellow soldiers at such exorbitant rates of interest that in the course of a year he had accumulated several hundred dollars beyond his pay, when his financiering became such an abuse that his company officers were obliged to put a stop to it. He was regularly mustered for pay, but would never come to the pay-table for his money, preferring to let it accumulate until his discharge. This at length took place, and he went out of service with more than five hundred dollars at the hands of the Paymaster, besides all he had acquired as a disciple of SHYLOCK.

For those who are desirous of saving money for their families, "allotments" or assignments of pay can be regularly and safely secured, and these accounts are made out on special rolls for which two forms are in force. Vast numbers of Volunteers have availed themselves of this privilege; many a poor soldier has resolutely denied himself the comforts of the sutler's booth after a toilsome march, or an anxious day, in order to alleviate the condition of loved ones at home. Paymasters give drafts payable in New York city, on the United States Treasurer, to the order of those persons to whom allotments are made. Agents to receive these allotments are regularly appointed by the Governors of States, and many Volunteers prefer to entrust their assignments of pay to them. They are properly recognized by Paymasters, and all necessary facilities afforded them.

By General orders No. 109, Department of the South, Captain Augustus Crowell, Master of the Steam Transport *Cosmopolitan*, was dismissed the Quartermasters' service in that Department, for failing to deliver promptly, on the 25th of May, 1865, dispatches sent by him from St. John's River, Florida, notifying the Quartermaster that the steamer *Delaware* was ashore there and needed assistance, and Captain Weir of the U. S. Transport *Northern Light*, for refusing to pay the Quarantine fee for entering the port of Savannah, was fined twenty-five dollars, in addition to the said fee, and ordered to be kept in the custody of the Provost-Marshal until the fine and fee are paid.

STATE OF THINGS AT THE SOUTH.

The elements are still in a state of fermentation in the insurgent States. Time alone can work off the causes of commotion. A landscape upheaved by earthquakes cannot be expected in a day or a year to resume its placidity, greenness, and beauty. And yet, with the subsidence of the disturbing force, how should not the effect in the end cease? Free labor and public schools have only to work out their results to make the South as prosperous and law-abiding as any other section of our country.

That adverse feeling and fact seems in many cases to distance such a hope, we do not doubt. How should it be otherwise? The streets of Richmond were for a time swarming with unoccupied freedmen. Many of them had come in from the surrounding plantations in a sort of bewilderment as to what their newly-acquired liberties might mean, whether work or play, and as to their proper *locum tenens*, whether as countrymen or citizens of the metropolis. They rode in carriages, with their masters' best horses, and expected, no doubt, that their Yankee friends would receive them with open arms.

But the military authorities took a different view of their relations and duties, and hence very properly set about bringing them into their places and to the performance of the labors which were needed to keep them and the people generally from starving. To effect this an order was issued, that no negro should perambulate the streets without a pass from his former master or some white man, as a sort of certificate of character or as evidence that he was not a vagrant. This order proved a god-send to the secession officers who remained in power, and they used it to show the negroes how much worse off they were with freedom under the Yankees than in slavery to their former masters. The well-known colored citizens of Richmond, men who had for years successfully prosecuted their respective callings as free men, were, in default of a pass, put in prison. Others were condemned to the whipping post, "hugging" "the Old Widdler" as the negroes call it, and all manner of oppressions and cruelties were practiced upon the defenceless people. These circumstances caused the appointment of a colored deputation to lay their grievances before the President at Washington, and the result was a satisfactory pledge that these abuses should be discontinued. General TERRY soon after succeeded to the military rule of the city, and among his first measures was to depose these secession officials and to call for the election of others in their place. These facts, which are familiar to our readers, we name as an index to many similar disturbances of which we hear at the South.

In Tennessee General THOMAS found it necessary to suspend the functions of a Mayor and commit him to prison, for a violation of the military order in reference to freedmen. It was one of those cases in which prejudice against negroes and their education, precipitated an official into an attitude of opposition to the General Government, but through the concurrent action of the civil and military Governors of the State, the evil was soon checked. Not only was protection insured to the colored people, but measures were taken to guard against the illegal exercise of the elective franchise by the whites. The President pledged himself to the protection of the polls against all voting contrary to order and to law.

In North Carolina an ill-feeling is said to exist between the whites and the blacks, and the enemies of the Government are charged with desiring a regular insurrection for the gratification of being able to say, "We told you so—" "the nigger can't be trusted with freedom." They are even willing to see blood flow, we are told, just for the sake of showing the new order of things at a disadvantage as compared with the old. And should such a feeling be found actually to exist among certain classes at the South, it would be the most natural thing in the world; still, we are assured on good authority that "reports of ill-treatment of the freedmen are diminishing, and it is the publicly-expressed opinion of the officers of General HOWARD's bureau, and of all other persons well informed on the subject, that the large majority of the inhabitants of North Carolina are willing to deal honestly with their former slaves, acknowledging them to be free and treating them as such."

One who has travelled some four thousand miles in the South since the cessation of hostilities, gives the following picture of the state of things:

No one, unless he has witnessed it, can form any conception of the utter ruin and exhaustion of the whole South. The railroads are worn out, the rolling stock either destroyed or nearly useless, fences gone, houses many of them burned, and what are left badly shattered; horses and mules carried off by the Armies; stock of all kinds very scarce; negroes free, and often insolent, and neither money nor the wherewith to obtain any, to enable them to start again in life. Notwithstanding all these troubles the people, as a general thing, are not despondent or disposed to yield to their troubles. They went into the war with their eyes open, staked their all upon the result, and have lost. They now say, "We have done the best we can for our cause. We don't admit that our cause was a bad one, but we have failed, and are willing to abide the consequences. You have the power in your hands, do with it as you will. If you will allow us to come back in the Union with the rights of citizenship, we will be good, law-abiding citizens. We accept willingly the emancipation proclamation, and wish to pay our share of the national debt. We are whipped, subjugated—anything you please—and never want to see or hear of a soldier again. All we want is a chance to be quiet, and to make a living for ourselves and families. If

you see fit to punish us for our past sins we shall be obliged to submit; but, on the other hand, if you wish us to love and cherish the old flag again, and feel that the Union is a blessing, treat us leniently."

The leaders in the Rebellion are now inclined to cooperate to induce a general and peaceful acceptance of the Federal rule. This is the case with Generals LEE, EWELL, JOHNSTON and others. Though their convictions may remain the same as ever, they have resigned secession as an impossibility, and are therefore willing, and indeed anxious, to have the old laws and authorities fully restored. Their sufferings from the war have induced among the people of the South a sense of weakness, all their old boasts of superiority are gone, and it would not be surprising if they became in the end, under a wise government, industrious, peaceable and thriving members of the body politic.

The commercial and producing classes are bound by interest to the new order of things. Resistance they know would defeat their hopes of success. And even those most disposed to make disturbance will be held under restraint by the impossibility of doing anything effectively against the authorities.

Military force will be necessary for a time, and the ballot-box should not too readily be opened to them; but in the end the Nation will revert to its old law-abiding habits, and things will resume their wonted channels. Such are the convictions which we deduce from the facts before us in reference to the state of things at the South.

CAPTAIN PERCIVAL DRAYTON, U. S. N.

THE sudden death of Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, U. S. N., deprives the Bureau of Navigation and Detail of the Navy Department of its able and efficient head, and the American Navy of a gallant and skilful officer. A thorough seaman, an admirable officer, a man of elegant accomplishments and commanding presence, Captain DRAYTON was one of those of rare endowments whose loss brings poverty to the circle in which they move. With an earnest love of his profession, and a high ideal of its requirements, it was his constant effort to keep pace with its scientific progress; and even under the pressure of the active duties of war, to inform himself by study and by investigation of all that related to his duties as an officer. Nor was it with merely professional zeal and faithfulness that he threw himself into the contest that has just closed. No man had a higher sense of patriotism and more nobly set aside the claims of kindred and of friendship for those of duty. Born in South Carolina, it was his fortune to carry his vessel in the Port Royal expedition into action against one of the forts erected by the treason of his native State, and defended by his own brother, in arms against his country. But though the suggestion was offered at the time that this fact might be held to release him from the obligation to take active part in the engagement, he sought no excuse from the discharge of what he felt to be a high and honorable duty; and though all that bore his name were not thus faithful, yet none could boast of a more honorable lineage of patriotism; for his father was that noble Colonel WILLIAM DRAYTON of South Carolina, whose name is honorably associated with the early history of nullification, and who left his native State and settled in Philadelphia, that he might avoid all participation in the result which he, with almost prophetic forecast, saw must follow the compromises which delayed the conflict for a time.

Captain DRAYTON entered the Navy as midshipman in December, 1827, was promoted to lieutenant in February, 1838, and from that time to 1852 was successively attached to the Brazilian, Mediterranean, and Pacific Squadrons. He was then ordered to the National Observatory in Washington, whence he was assigned to ordnance duty in New York. His promotion as commander was made in 1855. He was in the Paraguay expedition in 1858, and in the subsequent year was ordered to the Brazilian Squadron on the staff of the present Admiral SHUBRICK. In 1860 he was assigned to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia yard; and here it was, in the city which had been adopted as the home of his father when, thirty years before, the seeds of rebellion were sown in his native State—that the outbreak of war found Commander DRAYTON. The son faithfully sustained the principles of the father, rejected all proffers of place in the South, and was soon in command of the steamer *Pocahontas* in the expedition against Port Royal, under Admiral DU PONT, and on that occasion fought against his brother, General T. F. DRAYTON (a graduate of West Point) who commanded the Rebel troops at Hilton Head. He was afterwards transferred to the *Paucet*, in which vessel he was of great service on the Southern coast. He made repeated reconnaissances up St. Helena Sound and adjacent waters; was at the capture of Fernandina and St. Mary's, the occupation of Stono River, &c. He was promoted to Captain on the 16th of July, 1862, and in the fall of that year was ordered to the Monitor *Passaic*, the second of that class of vessels. In this iron-clad he bombarded Fort McAllister, and was in the first attack upon Fort Sumter, under Admiral DU PONT. After a short ordnance duty in New York, he was appointed Fleet Captain of the West

Gulf Squadron, under Admiral FARRAGUT, and was with him in the *Hartford* at the time of the fight with and capture of the Rebel fleet in Mobile Bay, August 5th, 1864.

How well the old Admiral thought of Captain DRAYTON, and what good service he rendered, an extract from Admiral FARRAGUT's letter to the Secretary of the Navy of August, 1864, will aid to show:—

The *Hartford*, my flagship, was commanded by Captain PERCEVAL DRAYTON, who exhibited throughout that coolness and ability for which he has long been known to his brother officers. But I must speak of that officer in a double capacity. He is the Fleet Captain of my squadron, and one of more determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service, tempered by great calmness, I do not think adorns any navy. I desire to call your attention to this officer, though well aware that in thus speaking of his high qualities I am only communicating officially to the Department that which I knew full well before. To him and to my staff in their respective positions I am indebted for the details of my fleet.

No one who knew Captain DRAYTON felt the praise to be otherwise than well bestowed. He remained with Admiral FARRAGUT until the return of that officer to New York, and perhaps no one in the Navy enjoyed his confidence to a greater extent than Captain DRAYTON. On the 28th of April last he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, as successor to Rear-Admiral DAVIS.

Captain DRAYTON died at Rugby House, in Washington, on the 4th instant. His disease was strangulation of the bowels, and the fatal result was reached after a brief illness. The funeral took place on Monday, 7th, from St. John's Church, Washington. Captain DRAYTON died unmarried.

FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

UNDER the comprehensive title, *Rapport au conseil de santé des armées sur les résultats du service médico-chirurgical aux ambulances de Crimée et aux hôpitaux militaires français en Turquie pendant la campagne d'Orient en 1854-56*—Dr. J. C. CHENU has given to the world a very important work, the value of which to military medical science can scarcely be overestimated. We have already briefly referred to it among our notices of foreign publications; but its importance as a thorough review of one of the most important campaigns of modern times, warrants a more extended examination into its statements and statistics. The report is one of extraordinary thoroughness. Every facility was afforded the author by the military authorities to collect materials. All sources of information were thrown open to him; and the result is a comprehensive, accurate and complete history of the medical service of the French Army of the Orient.

The first portion of Dr. CHENU's report consists of a diary of the war, showing by the mournful records of day to day that not the Russians, but cholera, typhus and dysentery played the rôle of the most bitter and murderous enemy, against whose insidious and invisible approaches neither valor nor fortitude availed. In addition to the customary hardships and labors of camp life, to the daily casualties incident to a vigorous and prolonged siege, the French soldier had to contend with all these unseen enemies. Of this painful military tragedy Dr. CHENU presents a faithful picture. The medico-surgical history is therefore intimately connected with the principal details of that memorable siege; and military surgeons, officers and all persons concerned in the management of troops, whether in the field or in hospital, will find it a storehouse of valuable suggestive information.

Almost every page bears testimony to the heroism and devotion of the French surgeons to the welfare of the men under their charge. It is not ostentatiously put forward. Such brief entries as the following:

"—, Military Surgeon, died of cholera."— catch the reader's attention on almost every page. In the space of three months 40 physicians died of typhus fever. During the whole campaign 82 out of 450 physicians died. Dr. CHENU states that the proportion of deaths among the medical staff was about one in seven; among officers of all grades the proportion was one in two hundred. In the Mexican expedition the proportion of deaths among the medical corps, compared with that of the officers, was five to one. In view of these facts Dr. CHENU asks, whether the law of 1856, which allows the widow of an officer who falls in battle, or dies in consequence of wound, received while in active service, a pension equal to one half the retiring pension of her husband, but which allows only a quarter to the widows of physicians and surgeons, should not be altered in favor of the latter class, whose services and whose exposure are not less than those of their comrades in active duty in the field.

On one point Dr. CHENU's book contains exceedingly valuable and rare statistical information. We refer to the numerous reports of the surgical operations in the field. The poor fellows, who, during previous wars were sent home partially healed, have hitherto been lost sight of. The number and nature of the operations performed were, it is true, recorded; but the final results of the greater number of these operations remained unknown. In Dr. CHENU's book, the name of every soldier who was wounded during the war, from its commencement to its close is faithfully recorded, numerous and carefully prepared tables show at a glance the relative monthly condition of the

French, English and Piedmontese armies, and these tables contain a history of each wounded soldier, arranged in alphabetical order. Observations on the character of the wounds received, the effects of the new projectiles, on the positions and expression of the dead upon the field of battle, contain valuable and most interesting information for the officer and the surgeon.

Perhaps one of the most instructive portions of this work is that devoted to an elaborate discussion of the causes of sickness of an army in the field.

From this chapter we learn that among the 309,268 men comprising the effective force in the Crimea, there were 436,144 cases of hospital treatment, 95,615 deaths. Of the latter only 10,240 men were slain in battle, and about the same amount died of their wounds. Thus only about one-sixteenth of the effective force died by the hand of the enemy, while nearly 75,000, or one-fifth of the army, fell victims to the attacks of disease. From the 1st of April to the 20th of September, before a shot had been exchanged, over 18,000 men were taken to the hospitals; and of these over 8,000 died. CHENU attributes much of this fearful mortality to want of care in recruiting healthy and sound persons for the army; but, he adds, the chief cause lay in overcrowding the hospitals by the weak and feeble, who not only infect each other, but compel their decimated companies to perform double their share of the necessary labors of the camp. In a very short time, those who could have borne with ease their ordinary share of duty, break down from overwork, and are conveyed to the hospital wards, where they linger, it may be for weeks, and many of them die of that insidious and fearful disease known as "hospital fever."

THE movements of the general officers of the late Rebel Army are thus chronicled: JOE JOHNSTON has sent in his petition for pardon, and it is said to be probable that an exception will be made in his favor, and his pardon granted at once, instead of putting him on indefinite probation, as in the cases of other Rebel Generals. DICK TAYLOR and RODDY have also sought the exercise of the pardoning power of the President in their cases. TAYLOR is said to have asked a parole to allow him to go to Europe, but the PRESIDENT refused to grant it, telling him to go home and go to work in restoring the Southern people to a healthy condition of loyalty. The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* announces the arrival there on the 3d, of J. B. HOOD, whom it highly eulogizes. He counsels obedience to the Government. JEFF. THOMPSON, late Brigadier-General of the Rebel Army, advertises in New Orleans for a situation in a cotton factorage house. Being young, enterprising, and "having a large acquaintance in the Mississippi Valley," he believes he can influence a large trade. J. C. PEMBERTON, of Vicksburg notoriety; WM. MAHON, of Norfolk, and ARNOLD ELZEY, of Maryland, are at Annapolis City. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, (ex-Vice-President,) Secretary of War of the Rebel Confederacy, has at length arrived at the port of Southampton, on English shores. The most unfortunate of Rebel officers is BENJAMIN G. HILL, who in more prosperous days held the rank of Brigadier-General in the "Confederate States Provisional Army." On Friday, of last week, there was arrested at the National Hotel, in Washington, a man who was very drunk, and worse, behaving in a very disorderly and indecent manner. He was promptly taken to the Station House, where he was found to be the veritable B. G. HILL above mentioned. HILL had been on a carouse for some time, and the night before he was in the hands of the police for paying a hackman his fare for hacking him several hours, in Confederate money, but was released on asserting that he had unintentionally made a mistake and forking over the amount in good money. The law is no respecter of persons, and he not having in greenbacks the amount of fine, Justice WALTER committed him to the work-house for thirty days. At last accounts he was serving the State by working with other prisoners in keeping the garden in order, cleaning about the building, &c. No one has yet paid his fine, although he has written to several parties in Washington to help him out of the scrape.

In the announcement of the death of General JOSEPH G. SWIFT, "a well known and prominent citizen of Geneva, N. Y.," the old officers of our Army, will recall the memory of one who has so long passed away from all connection with military matters that his very name has been forgotten by many. General SWIFT was the son of Dr. FOSTER SWIFT, a Surgeon in the Army, who died at New London, Connecticut, in 1835, and brother of WILLIAM H. SWIFT, Captain Topographical Engineers in 1838, and for some years President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. He was born in Massachusetts, and was appointed a cadet May 12, 1800; a Second Lieutenant of Engineers, Oct. 1802; First Lieutenant, June 1805; Captain, Oct. 1806; Major, Feb. 23, 1808. He was appointed Military Agent at Fort Johnson, Feb. 1812; Aide to Major General PINCKNEY in 1812; Lieutenant-Colonel,

July 6, 1812; Colonel and Principal Engineer, July 31, 1812. In 1812-13 he was Chief Engineer in planning the defences of New York Harbor, and of the Army in the campaign of 1813 on the St. Lawrence River. February 19, 1814 he was breveted Brigadier-General for "meritorious services," and appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy Nov. 16, 1814, holding that position only to the following January. He resigned Nov. 12, 1818, and held the appointment of U. S. Surveyor of the Port of New York from that year to 1827. From 1829 to 1845 he was a Civil Engineer in the United States service, superintending the harbor improvements on the lakes, and was in 1841, honored by the PRESIDENT, with a mission to the British Provinces with reference to a treaty of Peace with Great Britain. In a special Order issued July 30, General CULLUM, Superintendent Military Academy, sums up this record of General SWIFT's services, and adds the following tribute to his memory as the first graduate of the U. S. Military Academy.

Born at the close of the American Revolution, and dying at the termination of the American Rebellion, General SWIFT lived through the most momentous period of history, and was himself a prominent actor in the grand drama of our national existence. His military career began with that of the Military Academy, which he fostered in its feeble infancy, and he lived to see, in its developed maturity, the sons of his cherished Alma Mater directing the high destinies of his country on victorious fields in Canada, Florida, Mexico, and within the wide domain of our Southern border. He now calmly sleeps, after a long and useful life of more than fourscore years, leaving this world in the blissful consciousness that he and his brother graduates of this Institution, having ably performed their allotted part in subduing the savage foe, in conquering foreign enemies, and crushing treason in our midst, and that he has left behind a regenerated fatherland of one people, with but one emblem of nationality, sacred to liberty and the triumph of the best Government on earth.

The personal excellence of General SWIFT can be only appreciated by those who knew and loved him, and they were all whom he met on his long journey of life, for he had no enemies but his country's. Amiable and sincere, spotless in integrity, staunch in friendship, liberal in charity, General SWIFT was a model gentleman, a true patriot, and christian soldier, worthy of the imitation of all who, like him, would live honored and revered, and die universally regretted.

As an appropriate tribute of respect, from the Military Academy to his memory, there will be fired, under the direction of the Commandant of Cadets, eleven minute guns, commencing at meridian to-morrow, and the National flag will be displayed at half-staff from the same hour until sunset.

General SWIFT died at his residence at Geneva, N. Y., July 23d, at the ripe age of 82 years.

PROFESSOR T. S. C. LOWE, the aeronaut, whose name is very familiar to every one who was at any time connected with the Army of the Potomac, has established himself in New York, and resumed the practice of his profession. He has got his balloons into operation, and proposes to exhibit to the public the process of inflation, to introduce us again to balloon ascensions, and, what is more attractive still, to give us an opportunity to accompany him in his journeys among the clouds.

The preliminary balloon ascensions on Wednesday, at Professor Lowe's new inclosure in the Central Park, at Fifty-ninth street and Sixth Avenue, were well attended, and a number of amateurs availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the city, the bay, and the Park, as they are seen by a bird. Those who ascended (amongst whom were General DE HAUBOWITZ, who is in this country on a mission from the Czar, of whose privy council he is a member; T. BAILEY MYERS, President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad; Chief Engineer WHITE, of the Metropolitan Gas Works; Dr. KNIGHT, Mrs. KNIGHT, and some thirty other ladies) were delighted with the magnificence of the view, and the facility with which they sailed up and down, poised on the air, and obeyed the control of the mechanical appliances, which Professor Lowe perfected during his army experience in the Army of the Potomac, and also used with success at Island No. 10, Hilton Head, on the James River, and at other points. This novelty, which will continue open every fine day and evening, will attract many who will desire to produce a certificate that they have made an aeronautic voyage.

GENERAL GRANT having received from various persons the sum of \$460, to be given to the soldier who should first raise the Stars and Stripes over Richmond, he has concluded that the donors' wishes will be best carried out by dividing the sum between the three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault on Petersburg. The three soldiers selected to receive the testimonial were: Sergeant DAVID W. YOUNG, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, selected by Major General WRIGHT, commanding the Sixth Corps; Sergeant THOMAS MCGRAW, Company B, Twenty-third regiment Indiana Volunteers, selected by Major-General JOHN GIBBON for the Twenty-fourth Army Corps; Corporal JACOB R. TUCKER, Company G, Fourth regiment Maryland Volunteers, selected by Major General CHARLES GRIFFIN, for the Fifth Army

CORPS. General GRANT has written a letter to each of these honored men, enclosing to each the sum of \$153.33, or one third of the amount contributed. He tells them:—"It affords me great satisfaction to receive from your commanding General such unqualified testimony of your gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium for transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services, in defence of our common country."

FURTHER experiments with the AMES gun have results quite as unfortunate as those which were made a few months ago. Colonel BAYLOR has lately been testing these guns at Fort Monroe and, on Thursday of last week, at the twelfth round, with a charge of fifteen pounds of powder, and the gun at an elevation of ten degrees, an 8-inch rifle piece gave way. The breech of the gun was torn off and hurled against a stockade of oak logs, erected to receive such projectiles. The body of the gun tipped over and fell off its carriage, burying the muzzle in the sand. No one was injured; the officers and soldiers conducting the experiments were in the bomb-proof, alongside of the gun. The piece torn off by the force of the explosion is two feet ten inches in length. The fracture is as straight and smooth as if it had been severed with a knife. The severed fragment contains what was the vent of the gun. In the figures of its length, above given, is included the cascabel. This gun was made for a 7-inch gun, and with its original bore was fired one thousand times. It was then bored to the calibre of eight; this, of course, greatly weakened the gun, but the chief reason for the failure of the gun must be found in a defective method of manufacture.

MR. ROBERT SPEDDEN, formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, died at New Orleans on the 23d of July, at the ripe age of 83 years. Mr. SPEDDEN entered the Navy during the early years of the present century, and left it, in 1824, after having participated in some of the actions in which it gained its first laurels and established the high reputation which it has since maintained and extended. He took a prominent part in the defence of New Orleans in 1814-15, losing an arm at the fight of Lake Borgne, 14th December, 1814. This fight is now almost forgotten, but at the time it was considered one of the hottest on record. In 1824, Lieutenant SPEDDEN resigned his commission in the Navy, and settled permanently in New Orleans, occupying the highest social position. Many offices of trust and honor were conferred on him, such as Port Warden, Harbor Master, Inspector for several Insurance Companies, and Coroner of the Parish of Orleans.

On the 3d inst., at Fort Monroe, a large sale of old ordnance took place. There were sold 172 cannon, 13 Union Repeating, or (as they are nick-named in the Army) coffee-mill guns, 29 sporting rifles and 60 shot guns. One hundred and fifty of the cannon sold at three-fourths of a cent per pound—these were old cast-iron thirty-two-pounder smooth bores; seven guns, five twelve-pounder and two six-pounders, brought 11c. per pound. Two brass twenty-four pounder mountain howitzers, rose up to 34c. a pound, and one twelve-pounder of four-inch bore, also brass, was knocked down at twenty-nine cents the pound. The Union coffee mills brought from five to eight dollars apiece. For the sporting rifles there was a sharp contest, the prices ranging from five to thirty-four dollars apiece. Muskets brought all manner of prices, from twenty-five cents to four dollars and fifty cents apiece.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM DWIGHT has been ordered to the command of the District of Allatoona, Department of Georgia, with headquarters at Marietta, Ga. In taking leave of the division which he has commanded in its present form for more than a year, and portions of which he has commanded for more than two years, General DWIGHT publishes the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS DWIGHT'S DIVISION,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, July 20th.

General Orders No. 16.

SOLDIERS:—The division has ceased to exist; some of you have gone to your homes to receive an honorable discharge, others have been sent to various and widely separated commands. We shall never again all be united.

With satisfaction I remind you that your line, when formed under my command, has never been broken by the enemy, or driven back before his fire.

Distinguished as you are for having served in the most disastrous and most successful campaign of the memorable year 1864, you are yet more proud in the consciousness that, whether on the banks of the Red River or in the valley of the Shenandoah, you put a limit to the victory of the enemy, and were with the best and bravest in defeating and pursuing him. These will be our happy memories while we live. We do not forget the fallen, whether at the Teche, at Port Hudson, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Red River, at the Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. They are happy in death, for they fell in defence of the liberties and constitution of their country.

Your discipline has been as remarkable and as much noticed and commended as your devotion to duty. I regret that an act of insubordination is reported in a regiment formerly one of you. I rejoice that it ceased to be of you before showing itself so unworthy. In your midst it would have withered beneath your contempt.

I thank you that I can thus speak of you and to you, and that our record is one of mutual confidence. In any future need of our country, may it be my good fortune to serve with soldiers as intelligent, devoted, skilful, and brave.

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

COLONEL G. W. Clark, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, and the commander of the Houston, Texas, post, has been promoted to Brigadier-General by brevet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE FORMATION IN BATTERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of July 15th, "Mississippi" suggests that the Field Artillery Tactics be so amended, that in the formation "In Battery," the horses will face to the rear, and offers the following reasons, viz.:

"First. The flanks of the horses are exposed to the enemy twice, presenting twice an object to the enemy's fire, equal to the entire front of the battery, and every shot fired at the battery would be apt to tell.

"Second. Should the battery be compelled to fall back before an attacking enemy, the necessary wheeling about of the limbers would blockade the intervals the third time with men, horses, &c., a circumstance the enemy would not fail to take advantage of, besides the cannoniers remain unemployed while the limbers are being wheeled about and exposed to the enemy's fire. Now, it is a well-known and generally admitted fact, that the best troops are apt to become demoralized if exposed to an enemy's fire while unemployed, and the drivers becoming excited, it is more difficult to limber up the piece, while a single horse killed at such a critical moment would probably cause the loss of the piece."

I will quote one more paragraph after inviting attention to the first; in which he asserts that "every shot fired at the battery would be apt to tell."

After suggesting the amendment, he offers as one reason that "the flanks of the horses are only once exposed to the enemy's fire, and that when the battery first takes position; a well drilled battery can execute this so rapidly that the enemy could hardly fire a single effective shot, far less obtain correct range, before the intervals would be clear of horses and limbers, and the latter be in position."

The enemy are firing under the same circumstances in each case, and the contradiction is palpable.

In this formation, the flanks of the horses are exposed to the fire of the enemy to precisely the same extent, for "Mississippi's" tactics compel the caisson to make an about, which is not recognized by the authorized edition.

In limbering to the rear, the cannoniers are not unemployed, but, on the contrary, have barely time to replace the sponge and rammer, and handspike, while the limber comes about, which requires much less time than would be occupied in running the piece by hand six or eight yards to the rear after replacing the implements. It likewise very frequently happens that the wheels of the gun-carriage sink into the soft earth or mud to an extent that renders it impossible to move the piece by hand, a fact which "Mississippi" has evidently overlooked.

Men and horses should face the fire during an action, and the latter should cover and protect the ammunition chests, as the exploding of one will kill more men and horses, and have a greater demoralizing influence upon a battery, than any other possible effect of an enemy's shell.

Such a change would effect every formation, and lead to the most complicated evolutions. It would certainly have a beautiful effect upon review. Did it never occur to "Mississippi" that there are such commands as "limber to the right," "left," and "front?" My "battery commander" is one who uses canister freely at the risk of occasionally losing a piece, rather than to insure the safety of his guns (and of the enemy) by timely retreats, until "limber in the rear" becomes a by-word in the corps.

That "Mississippi," and the officers who followed his peculiar formation, never lost a piece of artillery after adopting it, can be readily believed; but it cannot "fail to strike every artillery officer," that the credit (if there is any attached to the circumstance) is not due to this new "plan," but to timely retreats.

VICKSBURG, MISS., July 24, 1865.

JOMINI AS A MILITARY MAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—General JOMINI has been too widely before the military world not to have fixed the main points of his life upon the minds of most military readers. There have, however, been some doubts insinuated as to the value of his services to the science of war. I propose to call attention to the fact, that his labors have been as useful, or, perhaps, more useful than those of any other man.

To sketch rapidly the main points of his life would not be *mal à propos* in this connection. We find at an early age he evinced military tastes, and commenced his education at a military school in Germany. After leaving school he entered the office of the Secretary of War at Paris, with the rank of captain; being soon after promoted to the rank of *chef de battalion*, which brought him more actively in the field. In 1805, Ney gave him a temporary appointment as aide-de-camp on his staff; this was afterwards confirmed, and he served with Ney at Ulm, Jena, Eylau, and in Spain, being promoted chief of staff for services in the field. The position of chief of staff has been recognized as second in importance to none since war has been conducted in a scientific and regular manner. The instances are not few in number where the chief of staff has furnished the brain of conception, and the commanding officer has given only the requisite force and energy to carry out such plans; it would be as wrong to decry the head which conceives, as the hand which executes. The readers of the campaigns of 1814 and '15, will easily recall that even the old war horse, BLÜCHER, had his celebrated chief of staff, GNEISENAU. It is certain that when JOMINI offered his resignation to NAPOLEON, it was not accepted; the cause of his wishing to resign was the being assigned to duty under BERTHIER, who, with a meanness that demonstrated the littleness of his soul, was jealous of his abilities. JOMINI was now placed upon special duty at Paris to write the Campaigns of Italy. To be assigned to such a work by the Emperor himself, was a proof that this great warrior had noted his abilities; to suppose that NAPOLEON would allow any one to criticise his campaigns who had not a strategical head, is simply absurd; that NAPOLEON did not wish a mere com-

pilation of the details of his campaigns, but an intelligent work, intelligently written, is highly probable. JOMINI served in the Russian campaign against ALEXANDER, but in 1813, upon a renewal of his persecution by BERTHIER, he left the French service, and offered his sword to Russia. ALEXANDER gladly accepted him, and his advice had much weight in the subsequent operations of the Allies against BONAPARTE. We thus see that JOMINI, though most distinguished as a military writer, was no holiday soldier; he served in various capacities through NAPOLEON's most bloody campaigns; he had seen war waged in level countries like Russia, and broken and rugged ones like Spain. His experience happily coincided with his military abilities. Although he was not a General till he left the French service, his position under NEY was such as to give a man like him most ample opportunities of observing and understanding all the movements that were made.

To touch upon his literary labors, we find that JOMINI, from time to time, gave to the public his various military works, many of them being suited only for the reading of military men, others, such as his work, "*Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoleon*," interesting to the people at large. All of his works display complete comprehension of the subject in hand. General HALLECK, one of our closest military students, pronounces JOMINI to have no equal among the military writers who precede him, and insinuates that he possibly has none among his contemporaries. JOMINI has been accused of seeking by rules to place the art of war within the grasp of all who choose to study his works. This is a most superficial and unjust criticism. Those who have attentively read his works, would rather conclude that he unmistakably plants himself on the ground that a strategical mind is, to a great extent, a gift of nature. In his "Art of War," he says that a "mule" who had made all the campaigns of EUGENE or MARLBOROUGH, would be never the better strategist for that."

The uninstructed may say then of what use are rules and principles in a science which appears to have been placed upon a pinnacle, to be reached only by those whom nature has created of a certain altitude. Those whom Providence has made equal to this study, disdain rules; whilst the others are incapable of being benefited by them. This is not exactly so. The human mind does not all at once reach a level, upon which it regards all below; those who are most gifted, mount fastest, but still they must mount. Who does not remember the flight of the great Prussian captain from his first field, leaving his marshal to win the day. It is well, even for the sons of genius, to perceive that there are principles and rules which guided the great men who went before them, and which must direct them, too, in order to stand equally high.

That war, beyond a few grand leading principles, has any rules which admit of invariable and unqualified application, neither JOMINI nor any other military writer pretends to assert. JOMINI's "Art of War," in which he maps out the method of making war, is eminently a descriptive book. At the beginning he asserts some broad general principles, which no military men pretend to deny, such as—"You must oppose the mass of your forces to the 'fractions of the enemy'—and other similar ones. The remainder of the book is taken up with definitions, which are certainly necessary, and deductions from the general principles, together with illustrations of the same, drawn from the military history of his own and former times. That in this book there is anything to mislead and weigh down the mind of a student who has a genius for war, is hard to be believed, while there is undoubtedly much to direct and foster a military taste. JOMINI is amongst the first, if not the very first, who has pretended to "raise the curtain which shrouded in mystery and darkness the 'science of war.'" For this he deserves the thanks of all military men. His well meant endeavors have been met with appreciation by one, before whom even the captain of our great republic must bow, "the mighty NAPOLEON."

A CONSTANT READER.

THOUGHTS IN THE FIELD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It has often appeared to me that the following were needed, viz:

1. A cartridge box that would protect cartridges from injury through shaking, and admit of a ready access to the reserve packages in the magazine.
2. A gun stopper which would protect the load from dampness.
3. A simple contrivance to prevent dampness communicating with the powder through the cone.
4. A method of keeping the soldier's clothing account which would ensure a settlement in case the Company clothing book was lost.

I will venture to give my thoughts on the above in the order in which they appear:

THE CARTRIDGE BOX.

That at present in use does not supply the want alluded to above; when one or two cartridges are extracted, those remaining in the same compartment topple over, are not ready to the hand, and become injured by shaking. The magazine becomes bruised—in course of time—and difficult to remove. I have seen men tug so long in the effort to remove them from the box, that I became convinced it were better to have the reserve cartridges in a readier place of access when in presence of the enemy.

Either of the following might possibly supply the want.

1. The tin cartridge cases side by side, the right case to be one-half inch longer on top than at bottom, viz: the right and left upper corners to be each a quarter inch greater than the perpendicular, left case to have its right side the inverse of the adjoining one, its left side to be perpendicular, the interior of sides perpendicular (the cases might be perpendicular where joining, and the outside of top, in each, a quarter inch outside of perpendicular). That portion of case for loose cartridges to have a case made of fine wire and formed so as to have a separate chamber for each cartridge, with a bottom piece same shape as the ball; this to be fastened to, or through the sides, inside of magazine.

2. The cartridge cases placed horizontally, bottom one stationary, for reserve cartridges; top case arranged so as to

rest on the lower, its bottom same size as top of the latter, its top to be a half-inch longer than the bottom, sides sloping equally; wire-netting cartridge case to be inserted in this and fastened as in the other. The cartridge-box will, of course, be modelled to suit. The arrangements for carrying the box—at present in use—are thought to be good.

My impression is, that either of the above would supply the end desired. The sides might receive a greater slope if deemed necessary.

THE TOMPION.

The one now used does not supply the desired end. I suggest something like this: 1. An india-rubber tube, closed at lower end. 2. A brass ring, inserted in the tube and fastened, this ring to be, say an inch and a quarter long, having a rim around the middle about the thickness of the metal in the barrel of the piece; this rim to cover exactly the top of barrel; above this rim threads cut to receive a cap, outside of threads on a line with inside of barrel. 3. Three pieces of wood—or more suitable material—about the length of interior of tube, which when joined will fit the interior of tube; these pieces to be joined and fastened at bottom of tube with wire or spring steel; the centre of these pieces—where the three unite—to have a cone-shaped bore, through which will pass—fastened at bottom—a small rod of iron or steel having thread to receive a cap. 4. A cap, having interior threads, inside of its top a cone-shaped tube, having interior threads to correspond with rod in centre. The working of this tompion will be evident. Thus, the cap when screwed on the metal ring inserted in tube, will permit the interior cone-shaped tube to descend on the rod, running from bottom, and as it descends, spreading the pieces of wood until the latter has pressed the rubber covering well into the grooves of the piece, thus preventing the passage of water, and affording a tompion that may be easily removed by partially unscrewing the cap. The rod through the centre might be dispensed with and the cone-shaped spread might be worked through a screw hole in top of cap. This latter method might be preferable.

THE CONE.

To protect the powder from dampness, soldiers usually pour some melted candle around the cap and nipple. This method—though pretty good—is not always practicable. I propose the following: The cone to have shallow, close threads cut on its outside down to the shoulder; a cap made of suitable metal, having its interior shaped and threaded, to fit the threads on nipple; this cap to have a large charge of fulminate, and its sides touched with some material that will help close the passage for water between itself and the cone; it should have one or two points, so that it may be easily removed upon explosion. This cap will, I believe, protect the charge from dampness and afford at the same time as certain means of fire as any other cap in fair weather. If used, they might be issued at the rate of three to ten common caps.

For reasons that are obvious, this cap and the tompion described, would only have value, or full value, with muzzle-loading weapons.

THE CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

This is a thing of more importance than would appear at a hasty glance; the present method gives you all the information necessary to a correct settlement of the soldier's account, but, unfortunately, the book in which it is kept is of such gaudy proportions as to prevent it being carried on the person, and its loss, from whatever cause, will necessarily cause delay in the settlement of accounts. Very many of our regiments suffered from this during the seven days. I am of opinion that the following would suffice in the field:

Take at most three sheets of foolscap, rule horizontal lines across top with space sufficient for headings; perpendicular lines for number of men, name, rank, probable number of issues; total money value of the issues; total allowance for period; balance due soldier; balance due the United States; remarks. This will serve the Regular force as well as the Volunteer, the space left for remarks being large enough to admit of embracing in it the previous standing of the soldier's account. The spaces for issues should be ruled so as to show the money value of the issue, with a space on top for the date of issue. By this means a single line will serve a soldier for a year. Should the Sergeant of a company, or the subaltern officers, if there are any, be furnished, and made to keep each a copy, there would scarcely, under any circumstance, be occasion to apply to Washington for the information necessary to a settlement of the soldier's account.

Should it be deemed useful to furnish each man with a record of the money value of clothing drawn by him, I believe that the simplest method followed would be the best; for instance, a strip of parchment, say eight inches long and six inches wide, would suffice for a year; it might be headed by the name of soldier, &c., and date of last settlement of clothing account, be ruled for the date of issue, money value of issue, and space for signature, if required. This parchment should be issued with a neat waterproof case, and any other material than parchment for keeping the accounts would, in my opinion, be labor in vain. The advantage of such an arrangement to the soldier would simply be the placing before him at all times—and without the possibility of forgetfulness—the difference between the debit and credit side to an account, and thus be the means of urging him to economy.

HOW TO BUILD THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Allow me to suggest through your columns that the large and constantly increasing number of negroes dependent upon the Government for support, and the surplus transportation and engineering implements in the possession of the Quartermaster's Department, furnish the Government with the means of constructing the Pacific Railroad at much less cost and in much less time than it could possibly be done by private enterprise, and of solving at the same time the question so often and so anxiously asked, "What shall be done with the negro?"

Such a road, retained by the Government, would in time become a source of revenue equal to that derived from duties on imports, which it would relieve the people of the

burden of supporting the freedmen in demoralizing idleness; and if lands were reserved for them along the road, it would spread them over so great an extent of country that they would not come into serious competition with white labor in the future. Besides the management of the road would furnish employment for a great number of disabled soldiers, who might otherwise be condemned to poverty and suffering as the reward of their patriotism.

The great advantage to be derived from a railroad to the Pacific, both in a political and in a commercial aspect, is admitted by all. Why not, then, do it in the manner which is at once the most prompt, the most economical and productive of the greatest benefit to the Nation at large?

VERMONT.

LAS CRUCES, N. M., June 20, 1865.

BREVETS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The late advancement of the most deserving Paymasters of the Army to the next higher grade by brevet, which has just been made by the Government, as an acknowledgment of valuable services rendered by them during the war, seems to be approved by everybody. They deserve it—no tax payer can complain of it—and it is more highly esteemed by them than even an increase of pay would be in these hard times. It costs the Government nothing, and is a most economical, and yet most highly valuable reward for arduous and faithful service.

Why are these brevets not to be conferred on the old Paymasters of the Navy, who have been abroad in "the battle and the breeze," blockading the Southern shores so much of the time during this war? Are they not as deserving as Paymasters in the Army? The advance of a step by brevet would carry with it neither additional pay, right to quarters, or authority to command—and would be a mere advance in the line of assimilated rank—costing the Government nothing, nor interfering with the rights of others.

That it has never been customary to confer brevets in the Navy, is no argument whatever against it. Since the line officers of the Navy have the more substantial reward of actual promotion for valuable services, of course they would not oppose the propriety of conferring mere brevet rank upon the staff officers who may have deserved such official recognition.

May it not be hoped that the same consideration will be assured to the old Paymasters of the Navy, who have been so much employed on the Southern blockade, that has been so generously shown the Paymasters in the Army?

Why, too, are not Paymasters of the Navy addressed by their official rank, as are Paymasters in the Army? The law gives them rank, and it is but common courtesy to observe it in official address. While from mere courtesy we prefix an unauthorized title to the name of a member of Congress, and many other officials are courteously titled, contrary to law, there seems to be a close, illiberal, if not unjust, withholding of official designation which under the law actually belongs to Paymasters of the Navy. There is certainly an absence of common courtesy in the Departments on this point.

AN OLD NAVAL OFFICER.

BLOCKADING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Officers of the Navy complain of the great hardships suffered when "blockading" during the late war. It should be borne in mind that they had steam vessels, and all the modern improvements; yet, some seventy years since, in small sailing ships, we find record of service to have been of the kind to stop all our complaints. On the tomb of Vice-Admiral COLLINGWOOD is inscribed:

"After five years, during which he never quitted his ship for a single night, he became anxious to revisit his native land, but being informed that his services could ill be spared in those critical times, he replied that his life was his country's, and persevered in the discharge of his arduous duties till exhausted with fatigue, he expired on board H. M. ship, the *Ville de Paris*, on 7th March, 1810, in the 60th year of his age."

By orders from the Headquarters Department of Washington, August 2d, 1865, the district of Washington is discontinued. The records of the District Headquarters will be carefully labelled, boxed and forwarded to these headquarters. Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox, United States Volunteers, commanding district of Washington, is ordered to comply with the provisions of General Orders, No. 130, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office. Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 106, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, all general staff officers serving at headquarters district of Washington, are directed to proceed to their respective homes, and report thence to the Adjutant-General of the Army, by letter. The names and residences of the officers relieved by this order, will be reported to these headquarters without delay. All officers belonging to regiments, and on detached service at headquarters district of Washington, will, when the transmission of the records has been accomplished, report, without delay, for duty with their respective regiments. Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, commanding division, Colonel Horace Brooks, Fourth United States Artillery, commanding Fort Washington, and Major Artman, Two Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding railroad guard, will report direct to headquarters, Department of Washington.

CAPTAIN Frederick Speed, long and favorably known in the Southwest as Assistant Adjutant-General upon the staffs of half a score of different Generals, has been ordered, upon his own application, to report to his place of residence, near Portland, Maine, where he will ask for an honorable muster out of service.

SURGEON P. J. HORWITZ, U. S. N., the newly appointed Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, paid an official visit to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 24th ultimo and was received with the customary salute.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Dodge has started for Leavenworth across the plains, on a tour of inspection.

MAJOR-General Sherman is spending a few days with his friends at his birth-place, in Lancaster, Ohio.

CAPTAIN J. L. Raferty, Co. I, Eighty-third United States Colored Infantry, has been dismissed the service.

MAJOR-General Stannard had conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts by the University of Vermont, on the 2d instant.

CAPTAIN Benjamin F. Weeks, late Chief Commissary, Second division, Ninth corps, has been promoted "for efficient and meritorious services," to be Major by brevet.

CAPTAIN E. M. Camp, A. Q. M. and A. D. C., commanding Soldiers' Rest at Washington, has received the appointment of Brevet Major, for meritorious services during the war.

MAJOR-General J. G. Foster, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Foster, arrived at Port Royal on the 31st ult., en route to Tallahassee, to take command of the Department of Florida.

TWENTY-three hospital chaplains, whose services are no longer needed in consequence of the vacation of the hospitals in the Department of Washington, were mustered out of service on Monday.

JOHN G. Dudley, Master Armorer of the United States Arsenal in Washington, has resigned. Mr. Stahl, formerly of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, and a refugee from Virginia, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

W. H. LAWRENCE, formerly Adjutant of the First Massachusetts regiment of infantry, who has been on General Hooker's staff since August, 1861, has received his commission as Brevet Brigadier-General for bravery at the actions of Lookout Mountain and Resaca.

The Department of the Gulf having been discontinued, Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, 1st New Orleans Volunteer Infantry, is, subject to the approval of the War Department, announced as Chief Mustering Officer and Commissary of Musters, Department of Louisiana and Texas.

CAPTAIN J. T. Clements, at his own request, has been mustered out of service as Commissary of Subsistence. Before being mustered out he was breveted Major, for efficient and meritorious services. The Major has been appointed agent for paying pensions at Macon City, Mo.

A MONUMENT is to be erected to the memory of General Reynolds, at Gettysburg, by the officers and members of the old First Army corps, commanded by him. A movement is on foot to build a monument to General Lyon, who fell early in the war. The shaft is to be erected either in St. Louis or on Wilson's Creek battle-field, the scene of his death.

By order of Major-General Terry, subject to the approval of the President, Captain E. H. Moore and Captain Thomas A. Davis, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, have been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances due or to become due, for the crime of drinking with enlisted men, and inciting them to and joining with them in a mutiny at Lynchburg, Va., and for being grossly drunk on duty.

THE court-martial in Washington, of which General Sweetzer is President, and General Wells Judge-Advocate, has concluded the prosecution of Colonel Claddock, Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and given the counsel of the accused an opportunity to prepare a written defence. In the meantime the court will proceed with the trial of Captain David Pierson, of the same regiment, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and discipline.

A MILITARY commission has this week convened at the Old Capitol Prison, in Washington, for the trial of soldiers and citizens charged with military offences. The following officers compose the court: Colonel Wm. M. Graham, Second District of Columbia Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Hamlin, Fourth New York artillery; Brevet Major C. H. Houghton, Fourteenth New York artillery; Captain W. J. Keays, Sixteenth New York cavalry; Lieutenant W. Farrell, Sixteenth New York cavalry, and Brevet Major J. A. Slipper, A. A. G., Judge-Advocate.

MAJOR Frank North, Additional Paymaster, U. S. A., died at the National Hotel, in Washington, on Saturday evening last, of typhoid fever, at the early age of 27 years. Major North had been for some time previous to the outbreak of the rebellion agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express between Virginia City, Nevada, and Sacramento, California, and performed faithfully the duties attached to the position. He was afterwards secretary of General Wadsworth, and continued in that capacity up to the time that officer was relieved from the military governorship of Washington. Subsequently he was appointed a clerk in the pay department, U. S. A., where he discharged his duties with great credit until August, 1864, when he was transferred to the Treasury Department. There he remained until March, 1865, at which time he was appointed an additional paymaster, in view of his thorough knowledge of the laws and business of the Pay Department.

By orders from Headquarters, Department of Washington, August 5th, 1865, Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, U. S. Vols., Brigadier-General G. A. DeRussy, U. S. Vols., and Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, U. S. Vols., are relieved from duty in that Department, and ordered to proceed to obey the requirements of General Orders, No. 130, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, July 28th, 1865. Brigadier-General J. A. Haskin, U. S. Vols., is assigned to the command of all the troops serving in the Forts within the Districts North and South of the Potomac, with headquarters in Washington. The records of DeRussy's and Hardin's divisions will be carefully labelled, boxed and turned over to Brigadier-General Haskin. Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 106, of June 2d, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Captain Thomas Thompson A. A. G. and Captain C. H. Miller, A. A. G., are ordered to proceed to their respective homes, and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, by letter.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

THE changes which have been in progress in the Army of late, as well as the non-arrival of the Paymaster, have caused a delay in the payment of subscriptions on the part of some of the subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, who purpose to continue it. We shall be under obligations to such if they will now remit their subscriptions at the earliest opportunity.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE war-cloud lowering of late along the southwestern horizon, has furlled away. General SHERIDAN is "authorized" (not "required," but the terms are practically synonymous) to discharge from service immediately all the Volunteer white troops, of all three arms, which, in his judgment, can be dispensed with. It is true that the precise amount of this grand reduction is still conjectural. It is true and noticeable that the Secretary's circular does in terms leave the determination of that question to General SHERIDAN's discretion. But we apprehend this is only the ordinary and proper custom of throwing upon the officer commanding in territory far distant from the seat of Government, the responsibility of deciding what the exigencies of the service require, what garrisons can be relieved, what posts abandoned. More minute private instructions and explanations have been sent or will at once be sent, to enable that General to comprehend thoroughly the plans, the policy, and the needs of the Government. The main fact is clear, that the great Army in Texas is breaking up, and that the remnant of Regulars and colored troops surviving its dissolution will form but a small fraction of its original strength. We are to have no "Twenty Years After" as an epilogue to the affair in Mexico of '45 and '46. The unborn RIPLEY of some Second Mexican War may stay unborn, so far as the Administration cares, for several years, or forever. The petty skirmishes in which NEY and NEGRETE, MEJIA and ALVAREZ and CONTINAS figure in such proportions as suit the narrator's fancy, now sink into proper insignificance.

What is the meaning of this apparent change in American policy, and is it apparent or real? Yesterday, troops were hurrying down the Mississippi, and along the Atlantic coast through the Gulf, and overland from Louisiana, "mustering in hot haste" to the Western Texas frontier. Now, they are in as hot haste to be mustered out. And still MAXIMILIAN's pickets give their countersign along the right bank of the Rio Grande, and French troops are debarking on the coast. Are Monroe Doctrine and Manifest Destiny abandoned watch-words, and is MAXIMILIAN to plant his hedge of French bayonets along our border as profusely as he wills?

We do not so read the auguries. On the contrary, this movement of withdrawing troops from Texas looks like the first step of a debated and an agreed or understood plan, by which French troops shall disappear from Mexico. It betrays the fact that the Government is confident of its relations with France and with Mexico, will continue to understand itself, and probably has mapped out a definite and elaborate line of policy, of which this reduction of

troops is the initial step. Moreover, the deliberate dispersion, and not the dispersion from the mooted territory alone, but the actual discharge from all service of troops so carefully accumulated on the Rio Grande, cannot have been ordered without the solution of the problem so lately involved in complexity.

And what is that solution? The purpose for which the troops were assembled, is attained. The Government, we surmise, has obtained semi official assurances from the French Emperor first, that he does not aim to secure a foot of soil in Mexico; secondly, that he does not intend to keep his soldiers in that country in support of the new throne. In other words, it will not be too much to expect NAPOLEON's troops to withdraw from Mexico quickly upon the withdrawal of our own forces. NAPOLEON needs only the element of time to get gracefully out of the predicament in which he has become involved. It is clearly the policy of the Government not to press him in the matter. Public opinion in France is very strong against his Mexican experiments. It is as powerful a lever as SHERIDAN's Army, and a very much less expensive one, for pushing the Franco-Austrian throne out of Mexico. If we wish the Emperor to be "hoist with his own petard," it will be wiser to let that popular opinion in his own land which he strove to amuse and conciliate, now order him to retrace his steps.

Armed intervention on our part, might better please the lovers of military glory, but simple glory we have had enough of lately, and our people do not care to rush into useless wars. Nor would much time be gained in such an experiment, to help set off the expenditure of treasure and blood. Coercion would arouse the temper of a high-spirited people, and turn away these very currents of French sentiment now so strongly setting in our favor. NAPOLEON instead of being forced, as he now is, to leave Mexico, in obedience to his own people, might be forced by the same people to stay, and to pick up the gauntlet we throw down for him.

The withdrawal of the French from Mexico, therefore, is only a question of time. With popular sentiment such as it is throughout his Empire, NAPOLEON has everything to lose and nothing to gain by remaining there, while he is in constant danger of embroiling himself with this country. On the other hand, while it is prudent for us to retain military strength enough in Texas to compass all emergencies, it is foolish to menace and flourish in any such way as will arouse the French national pride, since France herself has always been with us on this very point. We should then change the question from an issue with a dynasty to an issue with a nation. But the question has been settled, as we believe by the Government, wisely and well.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says a story is abroad that JEFFERSON DAVIS will not be tried at all. Another (to the *Daily News*) says that Mr. DAVIS positively will not be tried by a military commission, "and, moreover, I feel perfectly satisfied that he will never be tried, but eventually will be permitted to leave the country." Now, in the personal fate of the imprisoned President, the interest of the country has gradually decreased. But it is difficult to see on what grounds DAVIS is to escape trial and punishment. On the second day of March, 1861, ANDREW JOHNSON, in the United States Senate, declared his convictions in the following outspoken language: "Show me who has been engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given instructions to take our forts, and custom-houses, and arsenals, and dock-yards, and I will show you a traitor. Were I President of the United States, I would do as THOMAS JEFFERSON did in 1806 with AARON BURR. I would have them arrested, and, if convicted within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, by the Eternal God I would execute them." Beyond the shadow of a doubt, JEFFERSON DAVIS is preëminently the representative man, the most conspicuous example of those who were "engaged in these conspiracies," and who "fired upon our flag and gave instructions to take our forts, and custom-houses, and arsenals, and dock-yards." The other contingency also has happened, and ANDREW JOHNSON is President of the United States. He has already had DAVIS "arrested." He now recalls his solemn "by the Eternal God I would execute them." After such a prologue, what be-

comes of the notion that escape remains for DAVIS? A trial for treason is equivalent, of course, to the conviction which Mr. JOHNSON supposed; and will execution fail to follow?

Again, no longer ago than the 20th day of April, 1865, President JOHNSON said: "It is time the American people should be taught to understand that treason is a crime, not in revenge, not in anger, but that treason is a crime, and should be esteemed as such and punished as such." If the American people have so long been without the knowledge which the PRESIDENT proposes to give, will they learn it by allowing JEFFERSON DAVIS to escape to Europe to his friends, sympathizers, and property? A very odd sort of crime that would be, which is visited by such a penalty. A very peculiar method of "punishing," to allow the avowed leader of millions of insurgents to escape all trial, and quietly leave for the only place in the world he is anxious to see. Give DAVIS his choice of residence, and he would select Europe.

Of course, were DAVIS freed, there would be no "execution" of lesser insurgents. But our only object is to show that unless ANDREW JOHNSON is a different man from what is generally thought, the idea that DAVIS will escape trial is absurd and preposterous. Under another Executive he possibly might. But what will you do with those two tremendous sentences already quoted? They (or their paraphrases) are about the only ones which are properly associated with the new President. They are the two instances of household words which he has added to the ample legacy which ABRAHAM LINCOLN left to the people. For ourselves, we have never doubted that treason was a crime, or that it was esteemed as such, or should be punished as such. Undoubtedly, therefore, in proposing to inculcate this well-known sentiment upon the American people, Mr. JOHNSON meant to indicate some deeper and more vivid appreciation of the crime than it already possessed, to be produced by severer and more exemplary punishments. But, while feeling that DAVIS cannot be one of the ninety-nine in one hundred who will escape such punishments, we hope the fated number will be made as small as possible. Treason, according to Mr. JOHNSON, "is the greatest of crimes." Of course he will not accord to it the least of punishments—the punishment meted out to an ordinary pickpocket, especially when the banishment is a favor, not a penalty. If we "let DAVIS quietly go to Europe," we had better not have wasted our cavalry hunt for him through Georgia, or the large reward that Mr. STANTON offered to secure so valuable a prize. He would then have gone thither at his own expense, instead of going now at ours.

At the same time we hope that the executions of which Mr. JOHNSON spoke will be exceedingly few. Imprisonment for life, or a long term, would accomplish effectually all purposes required, in most cases, and perhaps even in the case of DAVIS, both for the vindication of the law and the inculcation of the desired popular lesson as to the criminality of treason. Deliberate opinion may well modify speedy promise.

THE Quartermaster's Department has achieved some of the most brilliant triumphs of the war. It has also, it is true, experienced the mortification of some ignominious failures; not more, however, or more disastrous, than have fallen upon other branches of the service, while its successful exploits have been as signal and as momentous. The reports of Western commanders upon their campaigns, but more particularly those of General SHERMAN upon his remarkable series of marches, will illustrate this fact. As a single example of that particular branch of Quartermaster's duties known as transportation, may be given the incident the *New York Times* revives of the transfer of General SCHOFIELD's army corps from Eastport, on the Tennessee River, to the East. The order was given to General L. B. PARSONS, and in less than fourteen days the entire corps was encamped on the Potomac, having been moved a distance of 1,500 miles without the loss of a man, an animal, or a gun. The movement occurred amid the season of intensest cold, and the necessity of a transshipment from boats on the Ohio River (suddenly blocked with ice) to railroads was involved. Secretary STANTON pronounced this achievement without a parallel in the movement of armies.

But the Quartermasters have another cause of pride. They have graduated the most distinguished

Generals of the war from their department. "Lieutenant" U. S. GRANT, was made Quartermaster of his regiment, the Fourth Infantry, a few weeks after the surrender of Vera Cruz, in March, 1847, when SCOTT was arranging his advance on the city of Mexico. He remained Quartermaster through the whole of that campaign, and while so doing, distinguished himself for gallantry at Molino Del Rey and Chapultepec. His good conduct was mentioned in several distinct official reports, and on account of it, he received his brevet Captaincy. "Captain" W. T. SHERMAN was on the Pacific coast, in the Commissary Department, and stories are yet told illustrative of his perfect system and exactness, his industry and promptness, and especially of his strict honesty and integrity in discharging the duties. SHERIDAN, the most famous of American cavalry leaders, almost began his career as Quartermaster. As Captain SHERIDAN of the Thirteenth Infantry, he reported in December, 1861, at Lebanon, Missouri, for assignment by General CURTIS to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest, then forming at that point for an active campaign. A companion in arms says of him:—"Neat in person, courteous in demeanor, exact in the transaction of business, and most accurate in all matters appertaining to the regulations, orders and general military custom, it was no wonder that our Acting Chief Quartermaster should have been universally liked. Especially was he in favor socially." SHERIDAN was afterwards made Chief Quartermaster of the Army under General HALLECK, before Corinth, and subsequently performed his first Cavalry exploit at Booneville.

Of course, many similar examples could be taken from officers of less rank. But these will show that a little practical experience of the admitted point that "to feel an army is as important as to fight it," will not damage a soldier's chances of future fame, fortune, or usefulness.

This is a chaotic period in our Army—or, perhaps, more properly, a period of transformation and reformation. The instability of affairs military, as of all affairs mundane, became visible enough when our round million of soldiers was reduced to the paltry handful of a hundred thousand or so. But it is now more forcibly illustrated by the breaking up of the new formations, and the destruction of the new system, which were established to take the place of the old. Many of the new consolidated bodies were prudently styled "provisional"—provisional army corps, provisional cavalry, provisional battalion, and the like. They proved to be such, in very truth. General WRIGHT's Provisional Army corps—the residuary legatees of the glorious Army of the Potomac—after being elaborately organized, departed this life after a career of ten days. The "invalids" (though generally considered as least liable to die) followed the fate of the rest of the Army. The Army corps dropped out of existence one by one—even the First corps being at length disbanded. The only coherent military force of "respectable" size (as we consider that term now-a-days) was in Texas. And now, at one fell swoop, all Volunteer white troops there serving, cavalry, infantry and artillery, which can possibly be spared, are to be mustered out by entire regiments. In this way, all the old organizations are disappearing, giving place to new ones which themselves make way for fresher novelties. Our impression is that the colored corps, the Twenty-fifth, and last of our system of Volunteer Army corps, is the only one now left in existence. How long that will remain is also problematical.

Taught by these lessons, we shall not attribute too much stability even to the Five Grand Military Divisions into which the whole country is partitioned. These are, indeed, natural Military Divisions, and (with the recent modification in the Divisions of the Pacific and of the Mississippi, with regard to the Indian battle-grounds) they seem to constitute the best possible apportionment. But what is the need of any such warlike arrangements in time of peace? It may be well enough to play at dissecting maps with the geographical surface of the country, but where is the use? The answer is not difficult. First, the contingencies of foreign war, and the complexity of our foreign relations, now, however, gradually disentangling, make this districting a wise precaution for the more rapid and systematic reproduction and transportation of troops in case they should be needed. Secondly,

the plan is useful for the purpose of discharging and reducing the present Army, forwarding the troops, and turning over the material. Thirdly, for the work of renovating and perfecting the defences of the country and the new military establishment on which we are to enter. Fourthly, the short interval of time since the subjugation of the insurgent States, and some possible returning rumble, for a moment, of the passed-away storm, approve this plan. Fifthly, it secures to the Government the services and experience of a great many general officers who have distinguished themselves in the war. Finally, it gives these officers the well-earned reward of rank and pay for a short time.

However, all these reasons are but of temporary force. The numerous departments into which the five divisions are subdivided, will gradually be united here and there, until the system is far less ramified and detailed than at present. At length, and at no distant period, it is safe to predict that the five divisions themselves will be abolished or united, or else, remaining as they now do, will be mere matters of form. We think the latter would be the better method. Their number is the same with that of the Major-Generals of the Regular Army, and each of these, therefore, would find his appropriate place at the head of a military division. These military partitions would be forgotten by the people in general during time of peace, but would instantly become living and efficient, and prove their value, on the first menace of war. A general return of officers from their positions in the Volunteer force to the Regular Army, will be expected soon, among the rapid and sweeping orders with which the War Department reduces its forces. Such a step will cause great commotions among staff officers, and will still further simplify the condition of the military establishment.

FUTURE students of science will have reason to congratulate themselves upon the intelligent interest shown by American officials in preserving the vast mass of data which our war has contributed, not only to those sciences peculiar to war, but to those which have a less direct relation to the art of destruction. In the Army Museum at Washington we have a Mecca to which the students of Medicine and Surgery, in this country at least, will have an impulsion stronger than draws the hadji to the tomb of his great prophet. The care with which this collection of valuable specimens has been made, and the skill with which they have been prepared for preservation is a high testimonial, not only to the ability of those having direct charge of the Museum, but to the intelligence with which official coöperation has been extended to them. To the Bureau of Topographical Engineers and the office of the Coast Survey, too, the last few years have brought an amount of topographical and geographical information whose value cannot now be estimated. These are only examples. In various other bureaus at Washington, as well as elsewhere, are large collections which need only to be classified and formulated to add more in some directions to American science than our entire history has offered before. We hope that the work of digesting this material will be wisely undertaken so that it may be as accessible as possible and be put to the greatest use. Though the labor required is immense the results will be commensurate. As a consequence of the war, too, we shall need an entire overhauling of our manuals of all kinds, which can be greatly improved and extended in their scope. Here is work for idle Brigadiers which may serve to satisfy some of those complaining souls who cannot imagine the use of any officers whose services are not shown to be economical by the ordinary computation of day's wages.

In the department of history, too, we have large stores which demand early attention, as they are in the nature of perishable material that quickly goes to waste if not attended to. The War Department has acted wisely in establishing a Bureau of Archives, with FRANCIS LIEBER at its head. This selection is a good one. Doctor LIEBER (or shall we now say Colonel LIEBER?) is a student of broad views, who will appreciate the value of the historical collections put in his charge, and though a man of decided opinions or public questions, he is not a politician in any narrow and partisan sense. We trust that his appointment indicates that he is to find time to make a

complete classification and arrangement of the mass of documents which will come under his charge.

At the National Temperance Convention in Saratoga, last week, a committee was despatched "to wait upon Major-General JOSEPH HOOKER, and others belonging to the Army who could be found," and invite them to a seat in the Convention. The committee, after diligent search, reported that the distinguished commander of the Department of the East had "suddenly been called to New York, and had just left town." There was nothing strange in that, of course; but the other part of the committee's report was a little astonishing, that "the only soldier to be found was JOHN CONLY, Twenty-ninth New York, who lost an arm at the second battle of Bull Run." We had been previously under the impression that uniforms were not so rare as this report would indicate, at the gay watering place. We would suggest a rally of returned officers upon this deserted spot, to see whether their days of "conquest" are indeed all over. The mention of the honorable wound of the gallant soldier who was secured by the committee, recalls the celebrated meeting of the "Brick Lane" society, and the curious deductions there made between the physical and spiritual condition of the cases reported. CONLY was invited to a seat on the platform, and took it.

THAT fond midsummer night's dream which we have been indulging through this hot season, that our nineteenth age would put to the blush Puck's "thrasonical brag" of putting a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes—is rudely dispelled (or at least disturbed and intermitted) by the news from Valentia. Should this cable fail, there is little question that another will be tried. When it is tried, let us see if another bed cannot be found, in which it will lie more easily. The wire objects to resting on the track we select for it. Perhaps it is not so much the long extent of its moist couch which causes its restlessness, but the headboard and footboard. For the former, suppose we try New York, once. And since the trouble at the present time is in defective insulation, suppose we do not tie the further end to an island, any longer, but switch it to Continental Europe? There would then be no in-ulation at all to consider!

WE have been startled by the perusal of the alarming news in the *Clarksville Standard*, of Texas, that President JOHNSON was killed on the 6th instant, at Washington, by General GRANT, in a personal altercation. The bringer of the news was CLEM THOMPSON, who could only say that the killing occurred in a private room at the State Department, and without witnesses; and that General GRANT said he was compelled to kill him. If our European neighbors get hold of this story they will probably swallow it entire. They have their little sensation story, however, which is the only thing of the day to match the Texan news. It is that General R. E. LEE had arrived in Germany by a Belgian trans-Atlantic steamer *incognito*.

ON another page of this impression of the JOURNAL, we print a long letter descriptive of the part performed by the Cavalry corps, under Brevet Major-General WILSON, in the decisive campaign at Nashville. The letter comes from a source which entitles its statements to entire credit. It deserves publication and careful reading, because it gives, so far as we have seen, the first full and authentic account of the operations it describes.

Most persons would be surprised at learning the youth of General WILSON, after knowing the services he has performed, and the rank and reputation he has acquired; for he is a recent graduate from the Academy. His celebrated raid on the Danville Railroad seemed to entirely satisfy General GRANT, although it was accomplished with so great a loss. The letter we publish shows that his subsequent achievements in command of THOMAS's cavalry, during that officer's fine Nashville campaign, when the large and powerful mounted force of the able and experienced FORRESTER was to be encountered, were of the greatest value. His celebrated raid across Alabama and Georgia still more brilliantly distinguished WILSON, particularly after his total defeat of FORRESTER at Selma. His services in the arrest of DAVIS were also greatly appreciated by the Government. Accordingly, though only known to general estimation during the past year, General WILSON, during that time, has received the handsomest acknowledgment in the official reports of Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, and THOMAS, and of the Secretary of War, and will rank among the best cavalry officers the service has produced.

THE CAVALRY CORPS AT NASHVILLE.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter describing the operations of the Cavalry Corps under Brevet Major-General WILSON, in the campaign at Nashville, which resulted in such an utter overthrow of the Rebels by our Army under Major-General THOMAS. The important part taken by the cavalry in that affair has not been sufficiently understood or described, and we give this letter as in some measure supplying the deficiency:

GRAVELLY SPRINGS, ALA., January 17, 1865.

MY DEAR M.:—Yours of the 27th December found us at this place, twelve miles above Eastport. We have had a rough time of it during the last month, but are now comfortably encamped, concentrating, equipping, recuperating and getting ready generally "to finish the work so gloriously begun."

I am very much obliged to you for your kind words in regard to our Franklin fight, and take great pleasure in assuring you your good opinions of the Western cavalry are fully justified by the events of the campaign just finished.

On the 12th of December, the ground covered with snow and ice so that horses could scarcely stand up, much less march and carry a man, the corps crossed the Cumberland from Edgefield, and took position inside of the Nashville defenses on the Hardin and Charlotte pikes. A council of war—General THOMAS and corps commanders—determined that it was impossible to make the attack as long as the ice remained upon the ground. It thawed on the 13th and 14th, but a heavy fog, on the morning of the 15th, delayed the attack till about 10 A. M. We had about 12,000 men—3,000 of whom, two brigades—were entirely dismounted and 2,000 mounted on horses capable of doing about one day's work, the balance, 7,000, were well-mounted.

CROXTON's brigade, of the First division, HATCH's division (Fifth), JOHNSON's division (Sixth), and KNIFE's division (Seventh), constituted the cavalry forces.

The plan of attack was:

1st. SMITH's detachment of the Sixteenth corps, 11,000 men, was to move out on the Hardin, or between it and the Hillsboro' pike, while the cavalry should clear all the roads to the right of that, swing to the left, conforming with the movements of the infantry, attack, turn and envelope the enemy's left and push with all possible vigor towards Brentwood Station.

2d. WOOD's corps was to attack the enemy in front, cover SMITH's left and conform to the movements of the right.

3d. STEDMAN, with detachment of the Army of Tennessee, 7,000 strong, should conform to WOOD's movement.

4th. SCHOFIELD in reserve to go where circumstances should require him.

Everybody, from General THOMAS down, said our success would depend upon the skill, vigor and general success of the cavalry movement.

The order of attack was as follows. It will give you a very clear idea of the battle, when I tell you I have never known a battle in which the events so closely coincided with the intention:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
NASHVILLE, TENN., December 14, 1864

Special Field Order No. 3.

The Cavalry Corps will be prepared to move on the enemy to-morrow at 6 o'clock A. M. in the following order:—

I. The Fifth division, Brigadier-General HATCH commanding, will debouch from the fortifications at or near the Hardin Pike, and move with its right flank on the Hardin pike and its left flank connecting with the infantry of Major General SMITH. As soon as the Rebel advance position is carried or General SMITH and his own front cleared of the enemy, it will swing to the left, endeavoring to envelope and take in reverse the enemy's left flank.

II.—CROXTON's brigade of the First division will debouch near the Hardin Pike by the direct road between that and the Charlotte Pike, and will move with his left flank connecting with the Fifth division, his right following the line of ridges between the Charlotte and Hardin pikes. After clearing the Hardin Pike of any enemy that may be upon it, and crossing Richland Creek, it will conform in its movements to that of the Fifth division.

III. The Sixth division, Brigadier-General JOHNSON commanding, will move by the Charlotte Pike, and clear that road of the enemy, pushing as far as Davidson's House, covering the right and rear of the entire movement from the enemy's left, communication being kept up with General CROXTON by patrols or skirmishers, as may be found most convenient. The guns of the enemy on the river at Bell's Landing, and the forces with them, should be captured.

IV. The Seventh division, Brigadier-General KNIFE commanding, will be held in reserve between the Charlotte and Hardin pikes, ready to move in any direction that the exigencies of the action may demand. It will not debouch from the fortifications till they have been cleared and the success of the general movement determined.

V. The object of the entire operation of the cavalry is to clear the enemy from its immediate front, cover the right of the infantry, envelop the enemy's left flank, and, if possible, reach the Franklin Pike somewhere in the vicinity of Brentwood. The greatest celerity of movement is therefore necessary. No wheels will accompany the troops except the artillery. As much forage should be carried on the horses as practicable, and three days' rations for the men.

VI. The supply trains will move with the general trains of the army.

VII. Corps headquarters will be on the Hardin Pike until the success of the movement is fully known, after which they will be with the Fifth division.

By order of Brevet Major-General WILSON.

(Signed), A. J. ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Col. and Acting Chief of staff.

Official—JOHN N. ANDREWS, Captain Eighth U. S. I.

The country west of Brentwood is very much broken and heavily timbered, the Brentwood Hills running from that point clear around to the Cumberland, entirely impracticable for mounted men, and many of the acclivities so sharp as to make it very difficult for dismounted men. Had the attack been made during the sleet we should have been badly beaten.

The gallantry of our men was perfectly admirable. HATCH hung close to SMITH's right, KNIFE marched to HATCH's right, CROXTON and JOHNSON pushed straight out driving CHALMERS before them, and when he had been driven clear away, swung to the left also. The cavalry fired the first gun, captured the first breastworks, carried the first redoubt and captured the first cannon and prisoners. As a matter of course every one thinks his own crew the whitest, and to say that these or those troops won the victory, or that the victory would not have been won had not "so and so" been there, is absurd; but I hear of no one not willing to accord the highest praise to the cavalry. After the battle is over every one claims to have captured many guns and trophies; in this, as in every other battle, if the reports were added together the numbers would far exceed the actual count. But to show the magnanimity and admiration of some of the commanders, I tell you the following: HATCH's First brigade captured the first redoubt of four

guns, in conjunction with a part of McWILLIAM's brigade of McARTHUR's division, but instead of stopping—being then perpendicular to and enveloping the enemy's flank—shoved on and carried a redoubt on the top of a very steep and high hill, with six guns and two hundred and seventy-five prisoners. SMITH claims these guns also, but McARTHUR in his official report says: "The charge of HATCH's men in line of skirmishers was so dashing and intrepid that I gladly yield them the honor of capturing the redoubt and guns, although my command was advancing at the same time in columns. SCHOFIELD puts it even stronger than that, and says: "After capturing the first work, HATCH pushed on gallantly for the next and higher one, while the infantry "of SMITH's corps stopped for the purpose of taking possession of the guns and prisoners." But you know how these things are.

At the end of the first day we were in the following order: HATCH on the Hillsboro' Pike, CROXTON in his rear close up, JOHNSON on the Hardin Pike, eight miles from Nashville—three from the rest of the corps—and KNIFE with his left near HATCH, and his right on the Granny White Pike. Early on the morning of the 16th, HATCH and KNIFE connected, pushed clear across the Granny White Pike, and with a dismounted line of these two divisions entire, the enemy's left was completely enveloped and taken in rear for the distance of more than a mile. This line was covered from a counter-attack by the enemy, by CROXTON's brigade, a mile and a half further out on the Hillsboro' Pike. Late in the evening CROXTON was relieved by JOHNSON, and marched to the right of KNIFE.

In this order our people drove the enemy from hill to hill till about 3 P. M., the infantry in the meantime remaining still. They finally advanced, and the men of SCHOFIELD's and SMITH's corps, met HATCH and KNIFE, the former marching against the front of the Rebels while we were marching against their rear. In other words, the cavalry marched clear around the Rebels and attacked them in rear while the infantry attacked them in front. Flesh and blood couldn't stand it. About 4 P. M., the Rebels broke in all directions. We got quite a number of prisoners, but before we could up our horses and get into the flying and disordered mass, night and complete darkness set in. If the headquarters escort alone had been with us at this moment, we could have captured several thousand prisoners. HATCH was soonest mounted, and pushed off at a brisk trot down the Granny White Pike, while CROXTON and KNIFE struck through the country for Brentwood. HATCH had not gone more than two miles before he ran into CHALMERS' division strongly entrenched, but, although completely dark, he burst them up in a few minutes, taking General RUCKER prisoner. This was a very gallant fight. RUCKER, himself, was captured by a Captain of the Twelfth Tennessee, in a hand to hand conflict, in which both were wounded. The Captain made a grab for RUCKER's sabre and got it, but RUCKER, undismayed, pushed for his antagonist and wrested the Captain's sabre from his left hand. After this exchange they went at it, hammer and tongs, but some unchivalric Yankee shot RUCKER through his sword arm and compelled him to yield.

Up to this time our trophies were CHALMERS' headquarters train, 16 cannon, about 1,000 prisoners, two battle-flags and one Brigadier-General. On the morning of the 17th the pursuit was renewed, KNIFE in the advance on the Franklin Pike, JOHNSON on the Hillsboro' Pike to cross the Harpeth lower down and get in on the Rebels at Franklin. CROXTON on the left and HATCH close up to KNIFE. Before they got across the Harpeth KNIFE got five battle-flags, one gun and 300 prisoners. JOHNSON reached Franklin about noon, struck the Rebel rear-guard in flank and made it get back. This gave us a ready crossing; pushing on all hands, the enemy kept falling back without making a stand, showing, however, nothing but infantry. But JOHNSON, CROXTON and HATCH moved off the Columbia Pike, and pushing right on by the enemy's rear-guard, finally brought him to partial stand. First KNIFE would hit him, then one, then another; by dark, or nearly dark, we were seven miles from Franklin, and had got our people so mixed up with the Rebels—it was raining, dark and misty—that we got a little afraid of running into each other, and made a brief halt. The Rebels improved the opportunity by forming line in a good open field, on a gentle acclivity, put a battery in position and waited for us. CROXTON and JOHNSON were two and a half miles away, but HATCH on the left side of the road and KNIFE on the right, also formed their lines, dismounted, brought up batteries and were "good ready." The Fourth U. S. cavalry, about 180 strong, on the road. At the word the Fourth went for them with drawn sabres, right down the pike; HATCH's men and KNIFE's simultaneously struck them in flank and although they made a short and determined fight, fired grape and canister. We broke them "all to pieces." The Fourth cavalry made one of the handiest charges you ever saw, galloped over the guns and followed down the retreating infantry column for nearly a mile, sabring the running Rebels as they went. Lieutenant HEDGES, commanding the regiment, was taken prisoner three times, but finally got away. HAMMOND's men, of KNIFE's division, pushed across the West Harpeth, a small stream, and again struck them in flank; it was then full dark—dark as Egypt—but HAMMOND himself with a handful of men—not 50 men—charged them in flank as they were retreating in disorder. We got four guns and probably 20 prisoners. Had it been daylight we should have captured all we could have cared for, but in the dark no man was willing to let another get his hands upon him.

The stories of that night's fight would fill volumes, and in gallantry I'm sure would rival those of the Palladins. The staff were all in, Generals, privates, horses and guns, all mixed up, but everybody eager to find a head to break. Our enemy turned out to be STEVENSON's division of infantry and JACKSON's division of cavalry, under the invincible FOREST. The next day we reached Duck River, skirmishing all day with the Rebels, but in spite of our most strenuous efforts could get no more fight out of them. I say we reached Duck River; the main body got only to Rutherford's Creek, and a couple of HATCH's regiments crossed it on the ruins of the railroad bridge. We here lost three days by having no pontoon train. To this I should attribute his safety. Nothing but this delay could

have saved the remnant of his army. It gave him time to get away his trains, drag his pontoons through the mud from Pulaski to Bainbridge, and organize a new rear-guard. This he did, taking all the good men he could get from his army, making in all only about 5,000 men, organized into eight small brigades. After we finally crossed Duck River we got in on the flanks of this force at Richland Creek, about seven miles south of Lynnville, and broke it into a disordered rout, but dark and a deep creek saved them. It was very exciting from there to the crossing of Richland again south of Pulaski. We crowded them so closely as to save every bridge. From Pulaski out the country was almost impassable, horribly cut up by the enemy's wagons, rain nearly all the time. To do our utmost we could not exceed 18 miles per day, could get no forage, no rations and not much rest. The Rebels marched by night and would throw up rail entrenchments just beyond some stream in a precipitous, heavily-wooded country, and wait till our advance would come up—generally two or three o'clock in the day. By the time we could form line they would get back again. By these means, when we got to the Tennessee River the Rebels had a 1 reached the south side. Our men and horses suffered greatly after leaving Pulaski.

As soon as the pursuit was ended we were ordered to Huntsville to re-fit—had hardly got there when we were directed to return to the vicinity of Eastport. We have been at this place since the 11th inst., are comfortably encamped, well supplied with forage and provisions, and after all the rain of our campaign are permitted rest in weather as fine as if it were spring. Our captures foot up:

23 cannon.
15 wagons (a part of the cavalry burnt the pontoon train and 3-4 wagons south of the Tennessee).
10 ambulances.
3,000 prisoners.
7 battle-flags.
2 General officers.

I have refrained from giving you anything concerning the infantry. The reporters have told their story passably well. We have no one but General THOMAS to report for us, but from all I can learn he understands the whole matter thoroughly. Half a dozen communications have been received from him, thanking and commending the cavalry for its gallantry, zeal, endurance and good management.

Before SHERMAN started on his great march I had many conversations with him, during which he gave me his views fully. If they are carried out as I think they ought to be—to their legitimate result—a junction of his forces with those under GRANT, south of Richmond, either on the line of the Roanoke or near the James, the Confederacy must fall, *mais nous verrons*.

Your true Friend,

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

The Naval Apprentice System was instituted by an act of Congress, dated March 2, 1837, but after many disappointments it was abandoned in 1843, and was not revived until 1864. In May of last year, the *Sabine* was ordered to be put in commission as a practice and school ship for Naval apprentices, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander R. B. LOWRY, U. S. N., who was selected by the Navy Department for the very difficult duty of organizing and perfecting a school of instruction and practice in the duties of a United States seaman. But the work was deferred by the appearance of the *Talahassee* off the Eastern coast. The *Sabine* was sent to search for her, and, at the solicitation of the citizens of Portland, was kept there to watch the coast of Maine. So that it was not until October that Commander LOWRY was able to enter upon his work. During her stay at the East, however, about 130 apprentice boys were enlisted, but they could not be properly drilled at that time, and the ship was used as a Naval recruiting station.

But the presence of the vessel in Eastern waters helped to advertise the project, and many applications were received at Washington and by Commander LOWRY from parents and guardians respecting the method of enlistment. To meet the demands of these inquiries a circular was issued giving full particulars, and the Naval Rendezvous were instructed to enlist boys as rapidly as circumstances would permit. But it was soon found that the public seemed to consider the school to be chiefly intended as a discipline for boys too unruly to be managed at home. So many of this class were enlisted that the Naval Rendezvous were directed not to receive any more boys, and the School Ship was made the only place of enlistment. At the same time measures were taken to throw out the bad boys, and a system of careful examination inaugurated and judicious rules adopted. The candidate must be of good moral standing, not an indentured apprentice, must never have been charged or convicted of crime. He must be a willing applicant, and must have the written consent of his parents or guardian. Parents can rest assured that applicants will be compelled to undergo a thorough examination as to their moral and physical qualifications.

As to the physical examination, a candidate must be 14 and not over 18 years of age; if 14, he must measure not less than 4 feet 8 inches in height and 27 inches around the chest; at 15 years the height must be 4 feet 10 inches and 29 inches around the chest. Each candidate must be able to read, write and spell, be free from physical disabilities, well-grown, healthy, active, and exhibit an aptitude for the ocean and the duties of sea life. The inquiry into the moral character of the youth will be not less rigid than into his physical constitution. The apprentices are bound by the consent of their parents and guardians, to serve their country until they are 21 years of age, receiving for their services their living and pay, which varies from \$3 to \$10 per month; a portion of which will be retained until their term of service expires.

After passing the examination, before the surgeon and instructors, the paymaster furnishes the apprentices for immediate use the following articles of clothing: One pea-jacket, cloth cap, pair cloth trousers, flannel over and undershirts, pair of drawers, shoes, neck-tie, socks, white duck pants and frock, comb, knife, pot, pan and spoon,

one bar soap, clothes bag and a badge. The boy is then taken to the ship's corporal, who assists him in the transformation from a landman to a sailor-boy. Next, the sailmaker furnishes him with a hammock—his bed until of age. Then the master-at-arms places him in a mess, and at the same time gives him a printed form on which is registered his number, that of his bag and hammock, a list of his clothing, and points out the place where he is to swing his hammock. Each boy has a number given to him when he enlists, and he retains that number as long as he is an apprentice; thus "191" always is "191," no matter where he is transferred. For the first two or three days after coming on board the boy is allowed some latitude, and is under the care of the ship's corporal and other petty officers, who instruct him in the general routine of the vessel, and in a familiar and friendly way smooth the first steps of the stranger. Gradually he begins to feel at home, and on the fourth day of his new life he is mustered before the Executive officer, who assigns him to the proper classes of instruction. On the afternoon of that day he is furnished with the remainder of his clothing, and from that time he becomes fully identified with the daily routine of the ship and school. From this time till the end of his apprenticeship he is under the continual care and oversight of officers of skill and proved character. One tailor is allowed to every 100 boys, whose duty it is to repair their clothing and instruct them in the art of repairing, cutting and fitting their own clothes, a branch of industry which every one is compelled to learn. A shoemaker and barber attend to the head and feet of the boys. A fine barber shop and bath room are located forward on the starboard side of the vessel, and to enforce cleanliness and cultivate a taste as well as a habit of care for the person is one of the first laws of the school. Chaplain T. G. SALTER gives his constant and friendly attention to the boys, overlooking them continually and on Sunday holding divine service. A Sunday school is also under organization. The library of the ship comprises one thousand selected volumes.

The first boy enlisted as a Naval apprentice under the new organization was E. CONLEDGE HARRINGTON, of Roxbury, Mass., aged 15 years and 6 months. He is now on board, and is one of the most promising boys on the ship, and by the time his term of service expires, which will be January 14, 1870, he will be, if he improves as he has done, a thorough seaman, and possibly a commissioned officer. This prospect judiciously held up as the reward of effort and intelligence is open to every member of the school.

Such is a short sketch of the history of this important movement. To produce a thoroughly skilled body of seamen for service on our vessels is certainly a work worthy the utmost endeavor. At present there are on the *Sabine* over 200 apprentices. The other vessels of the school are the sailing corvette *Savannah* which will be put in commission for this object very soon, and be moored at New London as a permanent receiving and practice ship of the school. The steam gunboat *Toga* is now on the Eastern coast recruiting boys. The *Michigan*, on the lakes, is also employed in the same service, and it is hoped that the rolls will soon count up 3,000 or 4,000 pupils.

The *Sabine* lately visited New York and while there transferred 28 apprentices to the *Hartford*. Hereafter all vessels bound on foreign cruises will take out a number of apprentices. The following vessels now have them on board:

To the Minnesota.....	Oct. 24, 1864.....	1
" Wabash.....	Oct. 28, 1864.....	16
" Colorado.....	June 1, 1865.....	72
" Princeton.....	May 13, 1865.....	1
" Hartford.....	July 28, 1865.....	28

Total.....118

A "SOLDIER'S" OPINION.

We give the accompanying letter just as it comes to us, that our correspondent may have the full benefit of this somewhat colloquial expression of his opinion. Doubtless he takes exception to the following passage in our leading editorial of July 1st, to which he alludes:

"There are several strong reasons for doing away with the present Volunteer Army as rapidly as possible. The first is founded in justice and in gratitude to the heroic soldiers who have saved the Nation and covered themselves and our arms with glory. Peace having come, our claims on them for a few more or less months of service should be given up cheerfully and gladly, as soon as public safety will permit. This is one way in which we can help to discharge that 'only debt the Nation can never pay'—its debt of gratitude to its defenders. And, again, in any event, the organization of the Volunteers can last but a year or two, and the work will then have to be done again which we partly do now. It would be well to make the army as permanent as possible at the start."—Ed.

MURFREESBORO', Tenn., July 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the Navy Journal:

SIR:—I send you a few lines to inform you that we are volunteers soldiers and enlisted to put down the rebellion and when it was end to go home But I see a peace in your paper in favor of keeping us in the field but I take the liberty to tell you that you do not know much about the volunteers soldiers at all we was promised to be sent home at the close of the war and we intend to go too you and no one else need make any calculations of keeping us A year or two after the war is ended for we do not intend to stop no such a time we came out to end this rebellion And then go home so about the best thing you can do is to work for us out of the field as fast as you can for to save your own credit and the Government soldiers has save this nation and soldiers will run it so we do not want no such a skunk as you are to dictate to the government about keeping us in the field if you do you will miss it very much And we look for something to be done very soon now we have not got any pay for eleven month and our family is in great need of help.

We do not want to see no more of such peace in your Journal As was in the number Of July, 1, 65 if there is you can keep your Paper at home I have taken your paper But that told dont suite me.

During the month of July there were admitted, in the Pension Bureau, 2,259 "widows' claims" for pensions, and

89 rejected. At the close of the month there were 42,449 cases upon the Examiners' desks, 12,390 of which awaited evidence from other departments, and 28,951 from claimants themselves; in relation to which and other business before the Commissioner, there have been sent out 13,913 letters and circulars. Of "invalid claims" 1,948 have been admitted and 427 rejected, making a total of cases disposed of, 2,375; 8,790 letters and circulars dispatched makes up a list of business transacted in this branch of the bureau. Up to the 1st of July there have been a total of 100,000 "widows" and 75,000 "invalid" claims received at the office since the outbreak of the war. It is estimated that 200,000 cases of discharged soldiers have also been recorded since the war; 34,120 of whom have been recorded since January 1, 1865, and 6,385 during the month just past. Of those now being put on record at least fifty per cent are discharged for gun-shot wounds, which is accounted for from the fact that all well enough to march with their regiments were ordered to join and be mustered out with them, which left only the badly wounded and sick in the hospitals to be discharged on surgeons' certificates of disability; while of those formerly discharged only about one-tenth were for gun-shot wounds. For these facts we acknowledge our indebtedness to the Washington *Republican*.

We put on record as the first poem of the war, the following verses which were written on the very day that Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation, calling for 75,000 men to put down an insurrection. They were widely circulated as a tract among the first regiments that went to the field, declaimed at public meetings in many places throughout the East and West, and extensively reprinted during the first year of the war—not only in this country, but abroad. They are well worth a prominent place among the patriotic lyrics to which the inspiring events of the past four years have given birth.

THE GREAT BELL ROLAND.

SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS
BY THEODORE TILTON.

I.
Toll! Roland, toll!
In old St. Baron's tower,
At midnight hour,
The great Bell Roland spoke,
And all who slept in Ghent awoke.
What meant the thunder-stroke?
Why trembled wife and maid?
Why caught each man his blade?
Why echoed every street
With tramp of tramping feet—
All flying to the city wall?
It was the warning call
That Freedom stood in peril of a foe!
And timid hearts grew bold
Whenever Roland tolled,
And every hand a sword could hold,
And every arm could bend a bow!
So acted men
Like patriots then—
Three hundred years ago!

II.
Toll! Roland, toll!
Bell never yet was hung,
Between whose lips there swung
So grand a tongue!
If men be patriots still,
At thy first sound,
True hearts will bound,
Great souls will thrill!
Then toll, and let thy text
To each man's breast
Toll true and false shall stand contest!

III.
Toll! Roland, toll!
Not now in old St. Baron's tower—
Not now at midnight hour—
Not now from River Scheldt to Zuyder Zee,
But here—this side the sea!
Toll here, in broad, bright day!
For not by a night awaits
A foe without the gates,
But perjured friends within betray,
And do the deed at noon!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Thy sound is not too soon!
To arms! Ring out the Leader's call!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Till cottage from cottage-wall
Scatch pouch and powder horn and gun—
The heritage of sire to son
Era half of Freedom's work was done!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Till sword from scabbards leap!
Toll! Roland, toll!
What tears can widows weep
Less bitter than when brave men fall!
Toll! Roland, toll!
In shadowed hut and hall
Shall be the soldier's pall,
And hearts shall break while graves are filled!
Amen! So God hath willed!
And may His grace about us all!

IV.
Toll! Roland, toll!
The Dragon on thy tower
Sands sentry to this hour;
And Freedom so is safe in Ghent!
And merrier bells now ring,
And in the land's content
Men shout "God save the King!"
Until the skies are rent!
So let it be!
A kingly king is he
Who keeps his people free!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Ring out across the sea!
No longer they but we
Have now such need of thee!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Nor e'er let thy throat
Keep dumb its warning note
Till Freedom's perils be outwaded!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Till Freedom's flag, wherever waved,
Shall shadow not a man enslaved!
Toll! Roland, toll!
From Northern lake to Southern strand!
Toll! Roland, toll!
Till friend and foe, at thy command,
Shall clasp again each other's hand,
And shout, one voiced, "God save the land!"
And love the land that God hath saved!
Toll! Roland, toll!

APRIL 16, 1861.

* The famous Bell Roland, of Ghent, was an object of great affection to the people, because it rang to arm them when Liberty was in danger.

ARMY GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Promotions and Appointments in the Regular Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Order, No. 15, of February 6, 1865. Those made by the President alone are designated by a star. (*)

I. PROMOTIONS.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

* Captain George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, April 25, 1865, vice Kellogg, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, to be Surgeon, December 22, 1864, vice Letterman, resigned.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

* Paymaster Benjamin W. Hrice, to be Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, November 29, 1864, vice Andrews, retired.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant William Dean, to be Captain, February 6, 1865, vice Kellogg, retired. (Company C.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Henry E. Noyes, to be Captain, January 25, 1865, vice Smith, resigned. (Company I.)

Second Lieutenant James Egan, to be First Lieutenant, January 5, 1865, vice Quirk, retired. (Company H.)

Second Lieutenant Patrick W. Horrigan, to be First Lieutenant, January 25, 1865, vice Noyes, promoted. (Company G.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant John Falvey, to be First Lieutenant, January 25, 1865, vice Sacha, resigned. (Company M.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* First Lieutenant Samuel W. Stockton, to be Captain, March 14, 1865, vice Alexander, dropped. (Company M.)

* Second Lieutenant Neil J. McCafferty, to be First Lieutenant, February 16, 1865, vice Fitzgerald, deceased. (Company I.)

* Second Lieutenant John G. Webster, to be First Lieutenant, March 14, 1865, vice Stockton, promoted. (Company E.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant John B. Johnson, to be Captain, February 3, 1865, vice Gregg, resigned. (Company E.)

* Second Lieutenant John A. Irwin, to be First Lieutenant, September 28, 1864, being the Adjutant, instead of October 20, 1864, as announced in General Order, No. 15, of February 6, 1865.

* Second Lieutenant Tullius C. Tupper, to be First Lieutenant, September 28, 1864, being the Adjutant, instead of October 20, 1864, as announced in General Order, No. 15, of February 6, 1865.

* Second Lieutenant Louis H. Carpenter, to be First Lieutenant, September 28, 1864, vice Still, deceased, instead of October 20, 1864, vice Paulding promoted, announced in General Order, No. 15, of February 6, 1865. (Company B.)

* Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Wood, to be First Lieutenant, October 20, 1864, vice Paulding, promoted. (Company G.)

* Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Simson, to be First Lieutenant, February 2, 1865, vice Johnson, promoted. (Since retired.)

* Second Lieutenant A. R. Chaffee, to be First Lieutenant, February 22, 1865, vice Simson, retired. (Company L.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Lieutenant Judson Kilpatrick, to be Captain, November 30, 1864, vice Schofield, appointed Brigadier-General. (Company G.)

* Second Lieutenant Michael O'Brien, to be First Lieutenant, November 30, 1864, vice Kilpatrick, promoted. (Company M.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Lieutenant Edward B. Williston, to be Captain, March 8, 1865, vice Smalley, resigned. (Company K.)

* Second Lieutenant John Fitzgerald, to be First Lieutenant, August 12, 1864, vice Murray, deceased. (Company F.)

* Second Lieutenant Randolph V. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, February 7, 1865, vice Butler, retired. (Company G.)

* Second Lieutenant Melville K. Loucks, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, vice Clarke, resigned. (Company M.)

* Second Lieutenant Regis G. Howen, to be First Lieutenant, March 1, 1865, vice Howen, resigned. (Company L.)

* Second Lieutenant William F. Vose, to be First Lieutenant, March 8, 1865, vice Williston, promoted. (Company D.)

* Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Kinney, to be First Lieutenant, March 8, 1865, vice Vose, dismissed. (Company H.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Lewis Smith, to be First Lieutenant, December 30, 1864, vice Wright, dismissed. (Company A.)

* Second Lieutenant James Chester, to be First Lieutenant, January 14, 1865, vice Medary, resigned. (Company G.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Lieutenant Emory Upton, to be Captain, February 22, 1865, vice Hall, retired. (Company A.)

* Second Lieutenant Homer H. Baldwin, to be First Lieutenant, December 2, 1864, vice Hickox, resigned. (Company A.)

* Second Lieutenant William H. Beck, to be First Lieutenant, January 26, 1865, vice Spooner, resigned. (Company B.)

* Second Lieutenant Geo. W. Crabbe, to be First Lieutenant, February 22, 1865, vice Upton, promoted. (Company M.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Calvin D. Mahaffey, to be Captain, November 26, 1864, vice Phillips, deceased. (Company H.)

* Second Lieutenant John H. Purcell, to be First Lieutenant, November 26, 1864, vice Mahaffey, promoted. (Company I.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Joseph B. Collins, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Major, January 20, 1865, vice Lee, retired.

* First Lieutenant William West, to be Captain, February 16, 1865, vice Roy, promoted to the Eleventh Infantry. (Company E.)

* Second Lieutenant Henry Sommer, to be First Lieutenant, February 16, 1865, vice West, promoted. (Company K.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry Ashbury, to be Captain, December 31, 1864, vice Whistler, promoted to the Thirteenth Infantry. (Company B.)

* Second Lieutenant Byron Kirby, to be First Lieutenant, December 24, 1864, vice Mourton, dismissed. (Company D.)

* Second Lieutenant G. W. H. Stouch, to be First Lieutenant, December 31, 1864, vice Ashbury, promoted. (Company F.)

* Second Lieutenant Joseph Hale, to be First Lieutenant, March 21, 1865, vice Pomroy, resigned. (Company E.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert P. McKibbin, to be Captain, January 20, 1865, vice Collins, promoted to the Second Infantry. (Company D.)

* First Lieutenant William H. Fowell, to be Captain, February 2, 1865, vice Dryer, promoted to the Thirteenth Infantry. (Company G.)

* Second Lieutenant George Acheson, to be First Lieutenant, January 20, 1865, vice McKibbin, promoted. (Company E.)

* Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Quinn, to be First Lieutenant, February 2, 1865, vice Powell, promoted. (Company C.)

* Second Lieutenant J. R. Bothwell, to be First Lieutenant, February 11, 1865, vice Quinn, dismissed. (Company H.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Second Lieutenant Charles Porter, to be First Lieutenant, February 20, 1865, vice Cook, resigned. (Company A.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Captain James P. Roy, of the Second Infantry, to be Major, February 16, 1865, vice Wessels, promoted to the Eleventh Infantry.

* Second Lieutenant Byron Kirby, to be First Lieutenant, February 1, 1865, vice Drouillard, resigned. (Company D.)

* Second Lieutenant James McKim, to be First Lieutenant, March 23, 1865, vice Drake, resigned. (Company A.)

* Second Lieutenant Thomas Britton, to be First Lieutenant, March 23, 1865, vice Bickley, dismissed. (Company H.)

* Second Lieutenant John W. Clous, to be First Lieutenant, April 1, 1865, vice Hodges, resigned. (Company E.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Woodruff, to be Captain, December 30, 1864, vice Silvers, retired. (Company H.)

* First Lieutenant Richard Combs, to be Captain, March 14, 1865, vice McGowan, retired. (Company E.)

* Second Lieutenant Thomas Wynne, to be First Lieutenant, December 30, 1864, vice Woodruff, promoted. (Company E.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Jesse A. P. Hampson, to be Captain, February 3, 1865, vice Mackay, dismissed. (Company K.)

* First Lieutenant Adolph Luning, to be Captain, March 20, 1865, vice Gooding, resigned. (Company I.)

* Second Lieutenant David I. Scott, to be First Lieutenant, February 3, 1865, vice Hampson, promoted. (Company F.)

* Second Lieutenant John Hunter, to be First Lieutenant, March 20, 1865, vice Luning, promoted. (Company G.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Second Lieutenant John N. Con, to be First Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Ritter, dismissed.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert L. Burnett, to be Captain, December 24, 1864, vice J. H. Rathbone, resigned.

* First Lieutenant Evan Miles, to be Captain, January 20, 1865, vice Quimby, retired.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Joseph N. G. Whistler, of the Third Infantry, to be Major, December 31, 1864, vice Chase, retired.

* Captain Hiram Dryer, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Major, February 2, 1865, vice Seiden, deceased.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Lovell, of the Eighteenth Infantry, to be Colonel, February 16, 1865, vice Paul, retired.

* First Lieutenant Alfred Foot, to be Captain, January 18, 1865, vice DeKay, resigned.

* Second Lieutenant George L. Browning, to be First Lieutenant, December 6, 1864, vice Cushman, resigned.

* Second Lieutenant Edmund Burgoyne, to be First Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Douglas, retired.

* Second Lieutenant Charles Hartel, to be First Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Foot, promoted.

* Second Lieutenant Robert C. Lord, to be First Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Moroney, retired.

* Second Lieutenant Robertson S. Fergus, to be First Lieutenant, March 23, 1865, vice Doebler, retired.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Samuel C. Greene, to be Captain, December 21, 1864, vice Stanton, resigned.

* First Lieutenant George W. Fetterman, to be Captain, February 25, 1865, vice Capen, retired.

* First Lieutenant Solomon E. Woodward, to be Captain, March 13, 1865, vice McManus, resigned.

* Second Lieutenant George Haller, to be First Lieutenant, December 23, 1864, vice Greene, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Durbin, to be Captain, December 8, 1864, vice Ingerton, deceased.

* First Lieutenant William H. Smyth, to be Captain, December 26, 1864, vice Stanton, cashiered.

* First Lieutenant William H. Bartholomew, to be Captain, January 4, 1865, vice Robinson, resigned.

* First Lieutenant John Power, to be Captain, February 11, 1865, vice Goodwin, retired.

* First Lieutenant Edgar R. Kellogg, to be Captain, February 16, 1865, vice Stewart, cashiered.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Wilson, to be Captain, January 7, 1865, vice Walcott, retired.

* First Lieutenant Edward W. Whittemore, to be Captain, March 10, 1865, vice Wales, resigned.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Major Henry W. Vessels, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, February 15, 1865, vice Lovell, promoted to the Fourteenth Infantry.

* First Lieutenant William F. McCreery, to be Captain, December 31, 1864, vice Brand, retired.

* First Lieutenant Daniel W. Benham, to be Captain, February 8, 1865, vice Eyster, cashiered.

* Second Lieutenant William W. Bell, to be First Lieutenant, February 21, 1865, vice Powell, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Lewis T. Morris, to be Captain, February 15, 1865, vice Casten, resigned.

* First Lieutenant Charles H. Hale, to be Captain, February 20, 1865, vice Noel, resigned. (Since resigned.)

* First Lieutenant Walter C. Lattimore, to be Captain, March 18, 1865, vice Phelps, resigned.

* Second Lieutenant James H. Patterson, to be First Lieutenant, January 23, 1865, vice Jack, resigned.

* Second Lieutenant Harry M. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, vice Ferguson, dismissed.

* Second Lieutenant Theodore A. Baldwin, to be First Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, vice Boyd, resigned.

II. APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major-General George H. Thomas, of the United States Volunteers, and Brigadier-General, United States Army, to be Major-General, December 15, 1864, vice Fremont, resigned.

Major-General John M. Schofield, of the United States Volunteers, and Captain, First United States Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, November 30, 1864, vice Sheridan, appointed Major-General.

Major-General Oliver O. Howard, of the United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, December 21, 1864, vice Thomas, appointed Major-General.

Major-General Alfred H. Terry, of the United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General, January 15, 1865, vice Meade, appointed Major-General.

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General John A. Rawlins, of the United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Armies of the United States, March 3, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Theodore S. Bowers, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Major, January 6, 1865, instead of September 1, 1864, as announced in General Orders, No. 15, of February 6, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Captain Richard N. B. Bacheider, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, February 16, 1865, vice Myers, promoted.

* Military Storekeeper Theodore J. Eckerson, of the Ordnance Department, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, March 21, 1865, vice Bowers, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

John Craig, of Pennsylvania, to be Military Storekeeper, January 31, 1865, vice Tallafiero, retired.

SUSTINENCE DEPARTMENT.

* Captain Joseph G. Crane, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, and Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, April 25, 1865, vice Bell, promoted.

* Captain Charles B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, May 13, 1865, vice Hopkins, resigned.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

David O. Farrand, of Michigan, to be Assistant Surgeon, February 15, 1865, vice Gouley, resigned.

Passmore Middleton, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon, February 15, 1865, vice Colton, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

* Captain Almon F. Varney, of the Thirtieth Maine Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, February 15, 1865, vice Ramsay, promoted.

James Dale Johnston, of Michigan, to be Military Storekeeper, January 23, 1865, vice Wright, resigned. (Since revoked.)

E. Penrose Jones, of Ohio, to be Military Storekeeper, February 9, 1865, vice Walters, deceased.

* William H. Rexford, of Michigan, to be Military Storekeeper, May 16, 1865, vice Johnston, whose appointment has been revoked.

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant Edmund H. Russell, to be Captain, February 18, 1865.

First Lieutenant William J. Galbraith, of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1865. (Since resigned.)

* Second Lieutenant Charles G. T. Keith, of the Twenty-third battery New York artillery, to be First Lieutenant, March 3, 1865. (Since resigned.)

First Lieutenant George F. Young, of the Fifth New York artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

Sergeant Alois V. Richards, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

Sergeant William Wallace, of Company I, Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

William J. Clark, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

Sergeant John D. Colvin, to be Second Lieutenant, February 14, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Sergeant Ernest L. Kinney, to be Second Lieutenant, January 2, 1865, vice Moulton, promoted. (Company B.)

* First Sergeant Daniel W. Walcott, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice McDonald, promoted. (Company K.)

* First Sergeant William H. Winters, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Barry, promoted. (Company C.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* Sergeant Oliver O. G. Robinson, of the First cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice McKelvey, whose appointment has been cancelled. (Company A.)

* Sergeant Axel S. Adams, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1865, vice Flynn, retired. (Company M.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

* Corporal Augustus H. D. Williams, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Baden, promoted. (Company F.)

* Sergeant James P. Ruggles, of the Second cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, vice Murphy, promoted. (Company G.)

* Sergeant James C. Couley, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, vice Kane, promoted. (Company D.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* Lance Sergeant Charles P. Bissell, of the Fifth artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1865, vice Smith, promoted. (Company K.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* Sergeant Major James R. Burbank, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Thieron, promoted. (Company G.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

* First Sergeant Paul Romer, to be Second Lieutenant, April 8, 1865, vice Davison, retired. (Battery S.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Principal Musician John Mills, to be Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1865, vice Cullen, promoted. (Company C.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Sergeant E. A. Belger, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, vice Whitney, promoted. (Company K.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Quartermaster Sergeant Stephen Baker, to be Second Lieutenant, May 2, 1865, vice Bailey, promoted. (Company F.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Wynne, to be Second Lieutenant, December 23, 1864, vice Woodruff, promoted. (Company D.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Quartermaster Sergeant John N. Coe, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Sergeant Edmund Burgoyne, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Sergeant Charles Hartel, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Sergeant Robert C. Lord, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Sergeant Robertson S. Fergus, to be Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Sergeant Thomas F. Tobey, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant George Haller, to be Second Lieutenant, December 23, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

* Ordnance Sergeant Arthur W. Thompson, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Sergeant David Parkinson, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

* Quartermaster Sergeant James M. Ingalls, to be Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant William W. Bell, to be Second Lieutenant, February 21, 1865, vice Phelps, declined.

* Sergeant M. Stearns, to be Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1865, vice Plisterer, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant James H. Patterson, to be Second Lieutenant, January 23, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant Major Harry M. Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Quartermaster Sergeant Theodore A. Baldwin, to be Second Lieutenant, February 9, 1865, to fill an original vacancy.

Re-Appointment.

Major Benjamin F. Fisher, of the Signal Corps, to be Chief Signal officer, with the rank of Colonel, December 3, 1864, vice Myer, whose appointment has expired by constitutional limitation.

Reinstated.

William J. L. Nicodemus, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Signal Corps, to date from March 3, 1863.

TO BE HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

James Drummond, of West Virginia, December 15, 1864.

Orville C. Shelton, of Iowa, December 15, 1864.

Lewis Eysenbach, of Pennsylvania, December 29, 1864.

Simon W. Harkey, of Illinois, January 17, 1865.

A. Rosenberg, of New York, January 18, 1865.

Thomas S. Dewing, of New York, January 23, 1865.

Charles V. Kelly, of Wisconsin, January 23, 1865.

John H. Lozier, of Indiana, February 2, 1865.

John A. Hicks, of Vermont, February 3, 1865.

Albert P. Grubb, of New York, February 7, 1865.

Joseph H. Leonard, of Illinois, February 10, 1865.

A. Constantine Barry, of Wisconsin, February 10, 1865.

A. S. Billingsley, of Pennsylvania, February 13, 1865.

Orin H. Sage, of Ohio, February 16, 1865.

J. L. Roberts, of Vermont, February 18, 1865.

M. Sorin, of Missouri, February 20, 1865. (Declined.)

A. S. Ames, of Indiana, February 24, 1865.

P. J. Murphy, of Illinois, February 27, 1865.

E. Olmstead, of Illinois, March 15, 1865.

J. W. Larimore, of Iowa, March 2, 1865.

John Thrush, of the District of Columbia, March 21, 1865.

John Warr, of Pennsylvania, March 22, 1865.

Henry Hill, of New Hampshire, April 12, 1865.

III. RETIRED.

For incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty.

Colonel Gabriel R. Paul, Fourteenth Infantry, February 16, 1865.

Captain William F. Goodwin, Sixteenth Infantry, February 11, 1865.

Captain Henry C. Capen, Fifteenth Infantry, February 25, 1865.

Captain No. 1, Hail, Fifth Artillery, February 12, 1865.

Captain James S. Hall, Signal Corps, March 9, 1865.

Captain Josiah H. Kellogg, First Cavalry, February 6, 1865.

Captain George McGown, Seventh Infantry, March 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant John H. Butler, Second Artillery, February 7, 1865.

First Lieutenant Thomas S. Doebler, Fourteenth Infantry, February 25, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward Murphy, Fifth Cavalry, April 25, 1865.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Simson, Sixth Cavalry, February 22, 1865.

First Lieutenant Thomas A. Sullivan, Fourth Cavalry, February 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant Alfred Townsend, Eighth Infantry, February 1, 1865.

Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant Robert Catlin, Fifth Artillery, April 26, 1865.

Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant John Elliott, Second Artillery, February 1, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Luke Clark, Second Infantry, February 28, 1865.

IV. CASUALTIES.

Resigned. (49.)

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Frothingham, Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 2, 1865.

Major Delozier Davidson, Fourth Infantry, March 9, 1863.

Major Charles F. Dix, Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 15, 1865.

Major Frank W. Marston, Signal Corps, February 10, 1865.

Major William Painter, Additional Aide-de-Camp, September 14, 1864.

Captain David W. Cheek, U. S. Army, May 4, 1865.

Captain Manuel C. Causton, Nineteenth Infantry, February 15, 1865.

Captain James P. Droward, Additional Aide-de-Camp, and First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, February 1, 1865.

Captain David McM. Gregg, Sixth Cavalry, February 3, 1865.

Captain Oliver P. Gooding, Tenth Infantry, March 20, 1865.

Captain Frank in Havens, Additional Aide-de-Camp, May 11, 1865.

Captain John H. Howard, Additional Aide-de-Camp, February 1, 1865.

Captain Charles H. Hale, Nineteenth Infantry and Additional Aide-de-Camp, April 28, 1865.

Captain Charles H. Ingraham, Fourteenth Infantry, May 6, 1865.

Captain Stephen E. Jones, Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 13, 1865.

Captain William S. McManus, Fifteenth Infantry, March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas K. Noel, Nineteenth Infantry, February 20, 1865.

Captain Egbert Phelps, Nineteenth Infantry, March 18, 1865.

Captain and Brevet Major Bartlett Prentice, Twelfth Infantry, May 3, 1865.

Captain Benjamin W. Bickard, Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 10, 1865.

Captain Claude S. Robertson, Tenth Infantry, June 10, 1865.

Captain Henry A. Smalley, Second Artillery, March 8, 1865.

Captain Edward McIl. Timoney, Fifteenth Infantry, April 6, 1865.

Captain John P. Wales, Seventeenth Infantry, March 10, 1865.

Captain Robert G. Weller, Tenth Infantry, May 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Robert Clark, Second Artillery, February 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant Franklin Cook, Fifth Infantry, February 20, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edgar M. Cullen, First Infantry, April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant George B. Drake, Sixth Infantry, March 23, 1865.

First Lieutenant William Ewing, U. S. Army, February 28, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward Heaton, Second Artillery, March 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant Sumner Howard, Seventeenth Infantry, September 25, 1863.

First Lieutenant Samuel S. Holbrook, Fifteenth Infantry, March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Richard W. Hargrave, Seventeenth Infantry, March 29, 1865.

First Lieutenant George T. Hodges, Sixth Infantry, April 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant Robert P. King, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry, January 30, 1865.

First Lieutenant George K. Pomroy, Third Infantry, March 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edmund D. Spooner, Fifth Artillery, January 26, 1865.

First Lieutenant John Whitney, Third Infantry, April 25, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Bould, Sixth Cavalry, February 25, 1865.

Second Lieutenant James B. Duff, Signal Corps, April 6, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Abraham C. Merritt, Signal Corps, February 20, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Edward Walsh, Fifth Infantry, February 2,

I. M. Manningly, 37th Kentucky; Captain E. Miles, 11th Michigan cavalry; Captain I. A. Murphy, 1st Ohio heavy artillery; Lieutenant Thomas Murphy, R. Q. M. 2d Tennessee Volunteers; Captain C. D. Miller, 76th Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant George Paton, 9th Minnesota Volunteers; Major A. A. Pitcher, 13th New York cavalry; Captain W. H. Page, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry; Lieutenant R. Robins, 5th United States cavalry; Captain I. C. Rogers, 12th Tennessee cavalry; Lieutenant Samuel L. Smyth, 1st Illinois artillery; Captain G. L. Stacey, 7th Kentucky cavalry; Lieutenant I. P. Swain, 8th New York cavalry; Captain A. I. Snyder, 16th Pennsylvania cavalry; Captain H. M. Smith, A. Q. M.; Lieutenant C. H. Spencer, 10th New York cavalry; Colonel C. T. True, 40th Kentucky Volunteers; Lieutenant Matthew Tuck, 16th New York cavalry; Lieutenant Jas. M. Williams, 7th Mo. cavalry; Lieutenant M. N. Wooster, 1st Vt. cavalry; Lieutenant R. P. Wilson, 5th U. S. cavalry; Captain Ed. S. Wright, Provost-Marshal, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain H. M. Whittlessey, A. Q. M.; Captain I. H. Winthrope, 76th Ohio Volunteers.

B. W. BRUCE, Paymaster-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon Joseph C. Bailey, U. S. Army, to assist Surgeon Charles Smart, U. S. Army, to duty with the Second U. S. artillery, which is ordered to California.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Buchanan is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of South Carolina, and ordered to the Department of Missouri.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty as Acting Surgeon-General according to his brevet rank, during the absence of the Surgeon-General.

PROMOTIONS.

The following surgeons have been promoted by brevet:—Glover Perin, United States Army, lieutenant-colonel. H. R. Weitz, United States Army, lieutenant-colonel. J. T. Ghieselin, United States Army, lieutenant-colonel. Anthony Heger, United States Army, lieutenant-colonel.

The following assistant surgeons have been promoted by brevet:—

Warren Webster, United States Army, major. C. O. Gray, United States Army, major. B. E. Fryer, United States Army, major. H. S. Schell, United States Army, major. O. K. Winnie, United States Army, major. C. A. McGill, United States Army, major. W. A. Hamey, United States Army, major. C. R. Greenleaf, United States Army, major. J. V. Middleton, United States Army, major. J. H. Jaceway, United States Army, major. W. A. Bradley, United States Army, major. G. P. Jaquett, United States Army, major. W. E. Waters, United States Army, major. G. L. Porter, United States Army, major. J. W. Williams, United States Army, major. V. B. Hubbard, United States Army, major. S. H. Orton, United States Army, major. John Brooke, United States Army, major. J. Theo. Calhoun, United States Army, major.

NAVY GAZETTE

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 31.—Lieutenants Edward A. Walker, James O'Kane, Moreau Forest and Theodore F. Kane, to the *Savannah*.

Lieutenant-Commander John A. Howell, and Lieutenant George W. Sumner, to the *De Soto*.

August 1.—Lieutenant-Commander William A. Kirkland, to command the *Wasp*.

August 2.—Sailmaker William W. Mault, to the *Potomac* gunner William Cope, to the *Sabine*.

Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, to the *Powhatan*. Commander Foxhall A. Parker, to command the *Savannah*, on the 1st proximo.

Paymaster Caspar Schenck, Sailmaker Isaiah E. Crowell, Gunner John G. Foster, and Boatwain Andrew Milne, to the *Savannah*.

Paymaster A. H. Gilman, to the *Isis*. Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Matthews, to the *Savannah*.

August 3.—Third Assistant Engineers R. D. Taylor, Theophilus Cook and James M. Clark, to duty as assistants, on board the *Winoski* during her experimental duty.

August 4.—Chief Engineer J. B. Kimball, to the *Powhatan*.

August 5.—Second Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, to the *Academy*.

DETACHED.

JULY 31.—Captain B. F. Sands, from the command of the *Fort Jackson*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieutenant Symes H. Hunt, and Carpenter Ebenezer Thompson, from the *Fort Jackson*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., from the *Fort Jackson*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Captain William M. Walker, from special duty at New York, and ordered to command the *De Soto*.

Surgeon James C. Palmer, from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Masters J. B. Bohrer, from the *Alleghany*, and waiting orders. August 1.—Third Assistant Engineer George F. Hunt, from the *Octorara*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander William W. Low, from the command of the *Octorara*, and waiting orders.

Midshipman R. B. Peck, from the *Don*, and ordered on leave granted by Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Collin, from the *Marblehead*, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison, from duty at Providence, R. I., and waiting orders.

Carpenter Mark W. Paul, from the Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

August 2.—Lieutenant-Commander George H. Perkins, from the command of the *Chickasaw*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Owen Jones, from the Atlantic Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. Y. McCauley, from the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant George Thomas, from the *Potomac*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Gunner William H. Hamilton, from the *Sabine*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty as keeper of the magazine at Fort Mifflin.

Second Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine, from the Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North.

Gunner William Baralece, from duty as keeper of the magazine at Fort Mifflin, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

August 5.—Lieutenant-Commander James Stillwell, from the command of the *Ottawa*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant H. F. Pickling, from the command of the *Nahant*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, from the *Wando*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John D. Topplin, from the *Virginia*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert B. Hine, from the *Ottawa*, and waiting orders.

Captain Charles S. Boggs, from the command of the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Herbert C. Tyson, First Assistant Engineer H. B. Noyes, Second Assistant Engineers H. L. Pilkington, E. T. Philippi, H. Holmes and Isaac De Graffe, from the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster L. G. Billings, from the *Connecticut*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Assistant Paymaster O. E. Obenery, from the *Wasp*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted sick leave.

Lieutenant Mortimer L. Johnson, from the command of the *Etella*, and granted sick leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JULY 31.—Acting Ensign William W. Macley, detaching him

from the Naval Station, New York, and ordering him to the *Nyack*, and he is waiting orders.

August 2.—Commander A. O. Rhind, as member of a court of inquiry.

August 3.—Surgeon William Grier, to the *Hartford*, and he will consider himself on sick leave.

Surgeon James C. Palmer, from the Gulf Squadron.

PROMOTED.

August 1.—Second Assistant Engineer James Atkins, to First Assistant Engineer, from June 5, 1865.

DISMISSED.

August 2.—Paymaster A. A. Belknap.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

August 3.—Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers.

August 5.—Second Assistant Engineer Philip G. Eastlake.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 31.—Mates William Arkins, W. F. Warnick and Frank Moore, to the *De Soto*.

Mate Samuel Gordon, to the *Hornet*. Mate C. A. Thomas, to the *Newbern*.

Mate R. Connelly, to the *Vandalia*. Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. B. Curtis, to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Master J. J. Brice, to the *De Soto*. Acting Ensigns Charles Wilson, Henry Wakefield and Paul Armand, to the *De Soto*.

August 1.—Acting Ensign F. A. Cook, to the *Pampero*. Acting Ensign William H. Brown, to the *Donegal*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lawrence M. Oslin, to the *Hartford*.

Acting Master L. G. Cook, to the *Don*.

August 2.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, to the *Isis*.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George W. Gale, to the *Wasp*. Acting Assistant Surgeon E. S. Perkins, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Chief Engineer John F. Kelley, to the *De Soto*. August 3.—Acting Ensign R. L. Omensetter, to the *Don*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. O. Canning, to the *Shawnee*. August 4.—Acting Master J. B. Devoe, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Muir, to the *Hartford*. August 5.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles J. Cooper and William McComb, to the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster James S. Girard, to the *Wasp*. Acting Ensign F. J. Locke, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer George F. Case, to the *De Soto*.

DETACHED.

JULY 31.—Mates David C. Miner, from the Naval Academy, and granted leave.

Mate John McCallister, from the *Vandalia*, and granted leave. Mate William F. Lee, from the *Wyandank*, and waiting orders.

Mate Charles Moran, from the *Fort Jackson*, and waiting orders. Mate Sidney Barstow, from the *Newbern*, and waiting orders.

Mate K. G. Lannan, from the *Potomac Flotilla*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Acting Masters Howard F. Moffatt and Joseph S. Casey, Acting Ensigns John J. Hogan and Smith K. Hopkins, and Acting Gunner Thomas Heese, from the *Fort Morgan*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. Nickerson, and Acting Master William H. Summers, from the *Wyandank*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles A. Blanchard, from the *Narcissus*, and granted leave.

Acting Master E. G. Martin, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Robert P. Boss, from the *Portsmouth*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joshua Priest and John D. Ferri, from the *Jonquil*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John C. Dougherty, J. P. McDonald and Henry Lyon, Jr., from the *New London*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign E. W. Snare, from the *Onesida*, and granted leave. Acting Master Isaac Hallock, from the *Don*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kirk H. Bancroft, from the *Isis*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Riley, from the *Potomac Flotilla*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert Whitehill, from the *New London*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master E. A. Bodorick, and Acting Carpenter J. C. Tier, from the *Potomac Flotilla*, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Thomas Edwards, from the Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. A. Whedon, from the *Adela*, and ordered to the *Don*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Henry Moyle, from the *New London*, and ordered to the *Nanset*.

Acting Master J. M. Holmes, Mate Charles S. Scanlan, Acting First Assistant Engineers George W. Fulton and H. H. Fairbairn, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Joseph Anderson, Anthony Lane and John B. Hill, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Franklin A. Morse, Thomas McGarity and Savil Whitehead, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

August 1.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George O. Allen, from the *Onesida*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Barton, from the *Muscoota*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign George W. Hadden, from the *Agawam*, and granted leave.

Acting Gunner William Duffy, from the *Potomac Flotilla*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. J. Sleeper, and Acting Ensign J. N. Frost, Jr., from the *Octorara*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Brice, from the *Monadnock*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer O. H. Chaffee, from the *Hartford*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Gustavus Percival, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Franklin Hawes and Joseph P. Somerby, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Sylvester W. King, from the *Sciota*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign A. F. McIntyre, from the *Donegal*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Edgar Karel, from the *Pampero*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Creevey, from the *Chocoma*, and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Josiah H. Pynchon, from the *Octorara*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign A. J. Kane, from the *Delaware*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Acting Ensign William H. Hand, from the *Periwinkle*, and ordered to duty in the office of detail.

Acting Master E. Brondi, from the *Don*, and waiting orders.

Mate Daniel H. Clark, from the *Onesida*, and granted leave.

Mate F. A. B. from the *Muscoota*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Mate B. H. H. from the *Naubuc*, and waiting orders.

Mate George P. Gifford, from the *Octorara*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master Henry Baker, and Acting First Assistant Engineer John Thomson, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

August 2.—Acting First Assistant Engineer O. W. Reynolds, from the *Louisville*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Trotter, from the *Chilli-coke*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George T. Wilson, from the *Onesida*, and granted leave.

Acting Master George Ashbury, and Acting Ensign Charles H. Buck, from the *Para*, and granted leave.

Acting Master W. A. Arthur, and Acting Ensigns J. Aspinwall, Jr., Francis Tuttle, R. D. Sparrow and L. D. Savage, from the *Periwinkle*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign William H. Flood, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Blodgett, from the *Isis*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Joshua H. Eldridge, Acting Master Thomas Nelson, and Acting Ensigns H. C. Eldridge, A. J. Kane, O. F. Moore and Robert Price, from the *Delaware*, and granted leave.

Acting Master G. O. Schuby, and Acting Ensign R. L. Omensetter, from the *Currituck*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Charles H. Handrup, Edward O. Remington, Clark M. Jones and Albert A. Davis, from the *Adela*, and granted leave.

Acting Master W. F. Sweet, Acting Ensigns Charles F. Watson and Charles H. Cobb, from the *Fuchsia*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Newton Eggleston, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John S. Hays, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers George M. Latham and Warren B. Bayley, from the *Octorara*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Rothwell Smith, from the *Squando*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters William W. Woodhull, of the *Delaware*, Andrew Tower, of the *Para*, Frank Clarke, of the *Currituck*, and George E. Martie, of the *Adela*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David Frazer, from the *De Soto*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign James Softley, from the *Adela*, and ordered to the *Isis*.

Mate John F. Foster, from the *Fuchsia*, and waiting orders. Mate Edwin Myer, from the *Isis*, and waiting orders.

Mate Charles Gainsford, from the *Adela*, and granted leave. Mate Edward H. Grier, from the *Periwinkle*, and granted leave.

Mate John McDonough, from the *Para*, and granted leave. Mate William H. Morse, from the *Para*, and granted leave.

August 3.—Acting Master John Powell, Acting Ensign N. A. Olason, Acting First Assistant Engineer Benj. Chester, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Longwell, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Dreamer, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Morris McCarty, Walter Taylor and Charles E. Glass, from the *Periwinkle*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Clum, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers R. C. H. Hansen, James H. Dean and Edward Peake, from the *Currituck*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry O. White and Fredrick A. Hutchison, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Aaron Van Cleave and William F. Longee, from the *Adela*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas C. Lynch, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Hawley Brown and William E. Webster, from the *Fuchsia*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Romaine J. Curtis, from the *General Burnside*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers C. D. Wrightington, O. P. Thompson and Thomas Harrison, from the *Delaware*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers T. E. Taylor and C. H. Morley, from the *Isis*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign F. A. Dean, from the *Vermont*, and granted leave. Acting Ensign A. F. West, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master Silas Owen, from the *Don*, and granted leave. Acting Assistant Paymaster J. F. Tarbell, from the *Shawnee*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. R. Watkins, from the Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North to settle his accounts.

August 4.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel Tubbs, from the *Sybil*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign H. O. Mareb, from the *Grosbeak*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James R. Wheeler, Acting Ensigns A. D. Boyer, James Hunter, and A. Landegren, from the *Preston*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters F. T. King and Charles H. Baldwin, Acting Ensigns Marcus A. Nickerson and Alexander Cormack, from the *Wando*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John A. Johnstone, Acting Ensigns August Sibelin, Cyrus K. Porter and Frank Willett, from the *Cornubia*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander L. W. Pennington, Acting Masters Theodore H. Paine, H. O. Porter and G. F. Pomeroy, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Joseph V. Horne and Samuel F. Reeves, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Ebenezer H. and John N. Johnson, from the *Kennetec*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Rockwell, Acting Master P. F. Coffin, Acting Ensigns Samuel B. Beane, William H. Read and Marcellus Jackson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Minnerly, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Wesley Smith, George W. Grier, Edwin C. Brooks and James Ward, from the *Hendrick Hudson*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign and Pilot John Brown, from the *Alpha*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign James Brown from the *Moccasin*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer George M. Bennett, from the *Adela*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frederick Henriques, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Abram P. Eastlake, of the *Columbia*, Paul F. Denning, of the *Hendrick Hudson*, A. D. Humphrey, of the *Preston*, Elijah Ward, of the *Kennetec*, and W. L. G. Thayer, of the *Wando*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeons P. C. Whidden, of the *Wando*, John G. D. arborn, of the *Cornubia*, Henry L. Bartholomew, of the *Hendrick Hudson*, and James W. Wilson, of the *Preston*, from their respective vessels, and waiting orders.

Acting Master F. A. O'Connor, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Supply*.

Mates Henry G. Thorburn, G. H. Prindle, Henry Lynch and Henry Sidney, from the *Connecticut*, and waiting orders.

Mate Henry Churchill, from the *Ottawa*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis Darling, Jr., from the *Nahant*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lewis H. Willard, from the *Ottawa*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Huntington, from the *Ottawa*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. Palmer, from the *Nahant*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer David R. McElroy, from the *De Soto*, and granted sick leave.

August 5.—Acting Ensign W. L. Gilley, from the *Isis*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William H. Hubbs, Acting Engineers E. B. J. Singleton, Charles J. Goodwin,

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the JOURNAL all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.

ALBATROSS, screw, 6, from Pensacola July 27, arrived at this port on Saturday P. M. She has been on the Texas coast since May 1.

COLUMBIA, paddle-wheel, 13, arrived at Philadelphia last week.

COLORADO, screw frigate, 62, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, arrived at Falmouth on the 16th from New York, and, after obtaining a channel pilot, proceeded on her voyage to Antwerp.

CONNECTICUT, paddle-wheel, 11, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the 3d, from an extended cruise; she was last from Port Royal, and towed the Monitor *Nahant* from that place.

CINCINNATI, iron-clad, 13—This vessel has been on active duty in the West Gulf Squadron, and is now in New Orleans to be laid up. The health of her crew has been remarkably good during the cruise.

DICTATOR, ocean monitor, 2, has now on board as passengers G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Chief Justice Chase, Hon. Messrs. Rice and Hooper, and others. The *Agamemnon* and *Vanderbilt* are in company, and it is said a trip to Halifax is in contemplation.

FORT MORGAN, screw, 5, which sailed July 11th with mails and supplies for the East and West Gulf Squadrons, has returned. On the 27th, at Pensacola, Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher transferred his flag to her, and she started for Havana, where he had business touching the late Rebel vessel *Stonewall*. Returning to Key West, the Admiral transferred his quarters back to the *Edella*, and the *Fort Morgan* started on the home voyage.

HARTFORD, screw, 22, is still lying off the Battery, New York, ready for sea.

INO, ship, 11, storeship, is fitting out for the supply vessel of the East India Squadron.

JAVA, screw, 25.—Preparations are making at the Brooklyn Yard to lay the keel of a new screw corvette, which will be called the *Java*.

LANCASTER, screw, 30.—The mail steamer *Golden City*, from Aspinwall, reports the U. S. flag ship *Lancaster* at Acapulco, severely damaged by heavy weather on the passage to that port off Cape San Lucas. She will remain at Acapulco for repairs. The U. S. S. *State of Georgia* will shortly be relieved, and return to the United States.

MEMPHIS, screw 11, arrived at New York August 5 from Annapolis.

SEMINOLE, screw, 8, from Key West, July 26, arrived at Boston August 6.

MATFLOWER, tug-boat, 2, was launched from the yard of James Tietlow, Chelsea, Mass., last Saturday.

NABANT, monitor, 2, arrived at Philadelphia from the South Atlantic Squadron on the 3d. She has been in commission since December, 1864, constantly engaged in the duties of the Charleston blockade.

ONIDA, screw, 11, from Galveston, Pensacola and Havana, arrived at New York August 4. She was put in commission in February, 1862, and was in the actions on the Mississippi River with Admiral Farragut at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at Vicksburg and at Grand Gulf, and was also in the fight of August 5, 1864, in Mobile Bay, in which engagement she was badly damaged and had forty men killed and wounded—since which time she has been doing blockade service off the coast of Texas.

OTTAWA, screw, 7.—At half-past nine o'clock Tuesday morning the ship *Perseverance*, of Liverpool, while being towed down the bay, collided with the U. S. S. *Ottawa*, at anchor off Ellis Island. The *Perseverance* lost her fore and main lower masts, and the *Ottawa* had both her topmasts and some of her standing rigging carried away, and one of her boats stove. The maintopmast, in falling, struck one of the men named Thomas Wilson, bruising him very severely in several places, but breaking no bones. The *Ottawa* had just arrived from the North Atlantic Squadron.

OSWARD, ship, 9, is in the dry dock at Brooklyn, being thoroughly overhauled preparatory to going out to Brazil. It is believed she will be commanded by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud.

PLAZON, screw, —, from Galveston July 21, via Pensacola, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Thursday afternoon. She has been attached to the West Gulf Squadron.

QUINNEBAUG.—When the news of a disaster to a vessel of this name first arrived we supposed it must be the naval vessel, as the name was decidedly unusual. We now learn that the vessel which suffered wreck was another craft. The *Quinnebaug*, screw, 10, is alive and able to do good service.

SUWANEE, paddle-wheel, 10, sailed from Panama for Mexico July 23.

VINCENNES, sloop, 10, arrived at Boston August 4th, from Pensacola July 11th. The following are her officers:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, William McGlothlin; Acting Masters, H. R. Billings and John S. Clark; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Samuel Jordan; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John H. Richards; Acting Ensign, John Dennett.

WATKINS, paddle-wheel, 12, arrived at Panama July 22.

WYOMING, screw, 7, Captain Binkhead, from Norfolk for China, was at Rio Janeiro June 17, coaling.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Rebel ram *Stonewall* is being prepared for delivery to the United States.

Naval recruiting has been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to begin immediately at Baltimore. The *Alleghany* is the receiving ship.

Some of the dailies have reported that Antwerp, in Belgium, had been fixed upon as the rendezvous of our European Squadron. We believe that such is not the fact. Our vessels go there, but there is no official selection of the place as a headquarters.

A large number of Volunteer Naval officers who had tendered their resignations, which were accepted, have been notified that the acceptance has been revoked, and that leaves of absence have been granted. The list comprises nearly fifty names.

The following vessels, belonging to the blockading squadron off Galveston received orders on July 20 to proceed to Pensacola, and from there to Philadelphia:—*Cornwallis*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Johnstone; *Preston*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. R. Wheeler; *Gertrude*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Dean; *Penguin*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Beers; *Antonia*; *Albatross*. Only two armed vessels now remain at Galveston, viz: Sloop-of-war *Onida*, Commander Stevens; gunboat *Port Royal*, Lieutenant Commander Gherardi.

By the arrival of the whaling bark *Milo* at San Francisco we learn that the Rebel privateer *Shenandoah*, last heard from at Melbourne, Australia, has now made her appearance in the Arctic Ocean. She commenced operations by the destruction of eight whalers, and another fleet, said to number sixty vessels, has probably felt her visitation. The *Milo* was bonded for the purpose of bringing home the captured crews. The vessels which were destroyed all went out from New Bedford since the capture of Lee and the assassination of President Lincoln. They informed the captain of the *Shenandoah* of both these occurrences. He is reported to have scoffed at the idea of the collapse of the rebellion, but to have believed in Lincoln's murder, because he expected it. The privateer was manned by English and Irish sailors, who were joined by some of the captured whalers. Thus have merchant's vessels which sailed from port in a time of perfect peace been met and given to the flames by an enemy sailing without a port to hall from, and who believes or not the world's history as it suits his purposes. Fortunately, our account with England is still open, and this occurrence will only make our demand stronger, while we shall need to visit prompt punishment, when caught, on this Rebel who continues to conduct war on his own account.

At the complimentary dinner given by the city authorities of Portsmouth, N. H., on the 27th ultimo, to Vice Admiral Farragut, Naval Constructor Samuel M. Pook, U.S.N., remarked in the course of a speech in reply to a toast:—I have seen it stated in some of the newspapers that I framed the "United States;" this is a mistake which ought to be corrected. It is true that I have had the "United States" placed under my supervision, with directions to remove all the defects and to strengthen her with a view of a more perfect union of the several parts. It is also true that I have mended the "Constitution" during my professional life, and did once frame a new "Congress" while at this station. It might also be said that I have lengthened the "Piscataqua," and expect shortly to connect the "Illinois" and "Minnesota" in the Piscataqua River. I have also built a "Saratoga," levelled the "Agamemnon" with the sea, and liberated a "Franklin" from the stocks, and given it liberty upon the water. I once removed the defects from the "Ohio," and finished the "Vermont." "Virginia," too, I had a hand in, but she is now in an unfinished state, although I did finish the "Richmond." I have purchased for the Government new "Stars and Stripes," and many other vessels, which have been fitted for war purposes, and have done good service for the Union, both in the Gulf and on the Mississippi River, and although I cannot aspire to rival a "Farragut," I will say that I once gave a "Preble" to the Navy.

The following additional prizes are ready for distribution, August 1, 1865:—

Jasca captured the *Mary Ann* and 21 bales of cotton.
Roebuck captured the *Susan*.
Nita captured the steamer *Nan Nan* and 56 bales of cotton.
Conemaugh captured the *Queen of the Waves* and cargo.
San Jacinto and *Fenders* captured the *Oscar*, *Roebuck*, *William*, and 8 bales of cotton and 4 bbls. of turpentine.
Quaker City captured the *Lilla*.
Corypheus captured three sail-boats and cargoes.
Surflower and tender *Stonewall* captured the *Josephine*.
Sonoma captured the *Ida*.
Beauregard captured the *Lydia*.
Chocoma captured the *Julia*.
Prairie Bird, *Romeo*, *Exchange*, *Louisville*, *Mannora*, and *Petrel* captured 207 bales of cotton.
San Jacinto and tenders *Two Sisters*, *Fox*, *Sea Bird*, and *Ariel* captured the *General Finnegan*.
Lillian, *Getysburg*, *Oceola*, *Britannia*, and *Triatram Shandy* captured the *Blenheim*.
Surflower captured the *Hancock*.
Surflower, tender *Stonewall*, *Hodurars*, and *J. L. Davis* captured the sloop *Neptune*.
Seminole captured the schooner *Josephine*.
Adela captured the *Badger*.
Commodore captured two boats and 4 bales of cotton.
O. H. Lee captured the *Sort*.
Beauregard captured the *Monite*.
Penobscot captured the *Matilda*.

The examination of candidates for admission to the U. S. Naval Academy, was held at Newport from 20th to 31st of July, inclusive. The following were reported duly qualified: Dennis Mahan, H. Winslow, E. P. Turner, F. Winslow, E. B. Barry, D. H. Quinby, J. H. C. Coffin, J. W. E. Yorke, Frank C. Birney, T. S. Phelps, O. S. Dimick, H. C. Leech, A. A. Ring, W. W. Kimball, sons of officers; W. H. Driggs, Mich.; W. M. Wood, Ind.; G. H. Tuller, Conn.; E. J. Berwind, H. M. M. Richards, Pa.; Karl Rohrer, Mich.; A. M. Thackara, A. C. Dillingham, Pa.; C. F. Perkins, Mass.; C. E. Colehan, Pa.; A. C. Noteware, Col. Ter.; H. P. Rodd, enlisted boy; G. F. Wright, Ill.; R. L. Fowler, N. Y.; H. Y. Stockton, Pa.; A. P. Nazro, Mass.; Jones Godfrey, Francis Conry, Mass.; F. H. Gentsch, O.; E. A. Field, Conn.; J. W. Graydon, U. R. Harris, Ind.; W. G. Scott, N. Y.; W. F. Low, N. H.; S. Phelps, Wm. H. Turner, Ohio; J. D. Brownlee, Mo.; C. J. Bates, Ohio; C. S. Richman, Iowa; B. F. Buckingham, Ohio; W. R. Cist, Mo.; John Garvin, Ohio; N. E. Mason, Pa.; J. C. Wilson, N. Y.; G. B. Harber, W. E. Harman, Ohio; E. H. Taunt, Pa.; A. G. Berry, at large; J. B. Hobson, Iowa; M. Wilcox, Dacotah Ter.; G. C. Hames, Wis.; A. Stephens, enlisted boy; H. O. Handy, Mass.; W. P. Day, enlisted boy; H. A. Blanchard, Mass.; Joel Hall, Conn.; W. H. Van de Car, W. F. Bulkley, N. Y.; H. T. Monahan, enlisted boy; W. F. Wood, enlisted boy; L. P. Comly, N. J.; H. M. Wing, N. Y.; W. C. Negley, Pa.; C. A. Bradbury, Vt.; Harry Hawley, at large; N. T. Houston, N. Y.; E. H. Wiley, Ill.; Owen P. Howe, enlisted boy, A. A. Crane, Cal.; G. A. Kellogg, N. Y.; F. B. Sweet, Mich.; W. Schner, Pa.; C. G. Bowman, Ind.; C. H. Norton, son of non-commissioned officer; A. P. Osborn, Ohio; G. Warren, enlisted boy; H. M. Daniel, Ohio; Jos. Ross, Ill. Total 83.

O. P. Howe is the boy praised by General Sherman for his coolness and gallantry on the battle field at Vicksburg. Several of the enlisted boys are from the School Ship *Sabine*. The next examination for admission occurs at Annapolis, Sept. 20th to 30th.

CAPTAIN J. G. C. Lee, United States Army, Depot Quartermaster at Alexandria, received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army, for faithful and meritorious services rendered since the commencement and throughout the rebellion, both in the field and the various depots to which he has been assigned.

AUGUST 4.—Acting Ensign A. Bunner, of the *Don*, to Acting Master.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon Ezra Pray, of Great Falls, N. H., to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.
 AUGUST 5.—Acting Assistant Surgeon William F. Hutchinson, of the *Proctor*, to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 1.—Acting Assistant Surgeon George Dolg, of the *John Adams*.
 AUGUST 5.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bennett, of New York City.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

AUGUST 3.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. O. Wright.
 AUGUST 4.—Mate Sydney Barstow, of the *Newbern*.

DISMISSED.

AUGUST 3.—Mate Henry Clifton, of the *Aberna*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULY 31.—The order of May 24, 1865, revoking the appointment of Acting Gunner William Booth, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Mates Edward C. Ellis, B. F. Bamback and Jasper H. Moss, Acting Ensign R. H. Langland, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel G. Patterson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John T. English, is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

AUGUST 1.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign James B. Robinson, dated May 8, 1865, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Mate Stephen A. Park, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Weaver and J. W. Aiken, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Stephen Yeoman, are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The resignations of Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis March, and Acting Carpenter W. E. Stover, are revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

AUGUST 2.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting First Assistant Engineer William O. Sanford is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Neosho*, and a leave granted him.

The discharge of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Benjamin W. Randall, dated May 15th, 1865, is revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignation of Mate Robert N. Turner, of the 20th June, 1865, is hereby revoked, and a leave is granted him.
 AUGUST 3.—The acceptance of the resignation of Mates Charles W. Dunlap and George Newlin is hereby revoked, and a leave granted them.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas McGarrity is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensign T. J. Dean, and Acting First Assistant Engineer Aaron H. Armstrong, are hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted them.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Master Amasa C. Sears, Acting Ensign Thomas Mason, and Acting First Assistant Engineer Frederick E. Porter, is hereby revoked, and a leave granted them.

AUGUST 4.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensigns William G. Shackford and Thomas Devine, Acting Master W. L. Kempton, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers William G. Hughes and W. M. Piercy, is hereby revoked, and leave of absence granted them.

The honorable discharge of Acting Ensign Jacob L. Hayes is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

AUGUST 6.—The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensigns J. W. Chambers and Joseph H. Liever, and Mate H. W. Gray, is hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignations of Mate H. S. Allen, Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. D. Hoffman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. A. Kyle and G. M. Hayman is hereby revoked, and they are granted leave.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery up to August 5, 1865:—

Thomas Lynch, seaman, July —, Navy Yard, Washington.
 Charles E. Hickford, ordinary seaman, July 14, Naval Hospital, New York.
 James Hill, seaman, July 20, receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston.
 John Cannon, acting ensign, July 15, U. S. steamer *Genesee*.
 Gilbert Cummings (colored), landsman, April 21, U. S. steamer *Lexington*.
 John Urmkens, landsman, May 22, U. S. steamer *Lexington*.
 Thomas Arthur, ordinary seaman, April 10, Cumberland River.
 Judson Skinner, landsman, July 22, Naval Hospital, New York.
 Robert S. Murray, ordinary seaman, July 18, receiving ship *Great Western*.
 John Kilpatrick, ordinary seaman, July 14, receiving ship *Great Western*.
 Charles Sanders, ordinary seaman, July 14, receiving ship *Great Western*.
 Michael Kennedy, landsman, July 5, U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*.
 Christopher Scherer, landsman, June 1, U. S. steamer *Winnebago*.
 Samuel Parent, landsman, May 25, U. S. steamer *Winnebago*.
 George Smith, boatswain's mate, May 8, U. S. steamer *Winnebago*.
 David Barnard, marine, July 23, Marine Barracks, Washington.
 John Diamond, captain mizzen, May 3, U. S. steamer *James-Lyon*.
 Henry Clark, seaman, July 19, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
 Frederick Towsey, seaman, July 14, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
 Hugh McQueen, seaman, July 19, U. S. steamer *Oreto*.
 Edward Rickard, third-class fireman, July 18, U. S. steamer *Oreto*.
 Lucius Benton, landsman, June 27, U. S. steamer *Tennessee*.
 Edward J. Houghton, seaman, July 16, U. S. steamer *Chickopee*.
 John Kelley, marine, July 28, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
 Edward Kengenback, quarter gunner, July 11, U. S. steamer *Great West*.
 John E. Jones, quartermaster, June 19, Naval Hospital, New Orleans.
 Thomas Boley, landsman, July 26, Naval Hospital, New York.
 Henry Wilhelm, marine, July 28, U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*.
 William Towell, ordinary seaman, July 27, U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*.
 Marcellus Woodland, landsman, May 29, U. S. steamer *Neptune*.
 John Reefe, landsman, June 26, U. S. steamer *Sebago*.
 Charles K. Franks, landsman, July 26, Navy Yard, Washington.
 Thomas Robinson (colored), second-class fireman, July 16, U. S. S. *Oricket*.
 William Bennett, seaman, July 25, U. S. steamer *Chickopee*.
 William J. Franks, seaman, July 23, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
 Rice Jones, second-class fireman, July 21, Hospital ship *Red Rover*.
 John M. Skillman, acting assistant paymaster, July 13, U. S. steamer *Meteor*.
 William Bullen, ordinary seaman, July 30, Naval Hospital, New York.
 Charles L. Wormwell, coxswain, July 31, U. S. steamer *Iao*.
 Thomas Fleming, first-class fireman, July 24, Marine Hospital, Key West.
 Samuel V. E. Butler, Mate, July 29, Naval Hospital, New York.
 William Charlton, landsman, August 2, Naval Hospital, New York.
 Charles R. O'Geese, coal-heaver, August 2, Naval Hospital, New York.
 William Hartman, seaman, August 1, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

The following named vessels are now lying at the Washington Yard out of commission, and being prepared for sale:—Steamers *Dumbarton*, *Lilian*, *Yankee*, *Chase*, *Jacob Bell*, *Bat*, *Iris*, *Lockwood*, *Geranium*, *Cour de Lion*, *Banshee*, *Little Ida*, *Primrose*, *Heliotrope*, *J. N. Seymour*, *Keystone State*, and the sloop *Granite*. The monitors *Montauk*, *Mahopac* and *Saugus*, and the torpedo boats *Chimo* and *Casco* are also at the Yard, out of commission.

The following named officers are announced as comprising the staff of Major-General Sheridan, commanding the military division of the Gulf: Brevet Brigadier-General George A. Forsyth, chief of staff; Major George Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major T. W. C. Moore, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major E. B. Parsons, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain James E. Harrison, Fifth United States Cavalry, Special Inspector of Cavalry; Brevet Major George D. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer; Brevet Major Vanderbilt Allen, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Ghiselin, Surgeon United States Army, Medical Director; Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster; Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Colonel M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Brigadier-General F. T. Sherman, Provost-Marshal General; Major Thomas W. Winston, Paymaster, U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster; Captain J. W. Todd, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance; Captain O. H. Howard, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Young, Acting Aide-de-Camp, Chief of Scouts; Brevet Major M. V. Sheridan, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major Lawrence Kip, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

A NEW Court-Martial, for the trial of parties charged with military offences, has convened in the Quartermaster's building, on Fourteenth street, Washington. The Court is composed of the following officers: Brevet Brigadier-General N. B. Switzer, 16th New York Cavalry; Colonel W. S. Abert, 3d Massachusetts heavy artillery; Colonel John Mansfield, 12th regiment, V. R. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Randall, 14th New York heavy artillery; Major C. F. Halser, 2d New York heavy artillery; Major J. W. Stickney, 24th regiment V. R. C.; Major H. T. Lee, 4th New York heavy artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General H. H. Wells, Judge-Advocate. The Court commenced with the trial of Colonel Wm. H. Tilford, 50th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, charged with defrauding the Government in purchasing United States horses of enlisted men and sending them home, and with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and discipline.

LIEUTENANT Frank N. Wicker, of the Signal Corps, has received a commission from Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, placing the Lieutenant upon his staff as Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel. Colonel Wicker will before long join Colonel Bulkley, the General Superintendent of the Collins Overland Telegraph. Colonel Bulkley, who was for a long time the Superintendent of the Military Telegraph in the Department of the Gulf, has been the recipient of a similar commission from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.

The Board of Trade at Philadelphia, have presented to Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Thornton, of the *Iscro*, and formerly executive officer of the *Hartford*, an elegant sword, upon which was the following inscription: "Presented to Lieutenant James S. Thornton, U. S. Navy, by the Insurance Companies of Philadelphia, for zeal and gallantry in the memorable action between the *Kearsarge* and *Albatross*, June 19, 1864." The sword is of splendid workmanship and material, and an initial "P" is formed of diamonds.

The War Department orders that, two companies from each regiment of artillery of the Regular Army will be immediately designated by the regimental commanders, respectively, to be retained as mounted batteries. The remaining companies, except those now serving west of the Mississippi, will be dismounted, and the horses and batteries in their possession will be turned over to the proper department, as soon as the designation of companies is approved by the Secretary of War.

The late Denver City papers learn that Captain Dahlgren, son of Admiral Dahlgren of the Navy, who passed through that city a short time since for Salt Lake, unfortunately shot two of his fellow passengers while en route, by the accidental discharge of his revolver. One of the parties was not expected to live; the other was only slightly wounded.

SURGEON A. C. Schwarzwelder, U. S. V., has been assigned to duty at Nashville, the headquarters of Brigadier-General Fisk, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the District of Tennessee and Kentucky.

CAPTAIN George A. Ames, 2d United States artillery, has been assigned to the charge of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, for the Fifth District of Eastern Virginia; headquarters, Alexandria, Virginia.

MAJOR James R. O'Beirne has retired from the office of Provost-Marshal of the District of Washington, and been ordered to rejoin his regiment, the 22d Veteran Reserve Corps, at Columbus, Ohio.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. H. Crane, United States Army, has been assigned to duty as Acting Surgeon-General during the absence of Surgeon-General Barnes.

SURGEON John W. Foye, U. S. V. Department of New Mexico, has been ordered to accompany the expedition under the command of Colonel Riggs against the Indians.

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MARRIED.

Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.

IRELAN—ACREY.—On the morning of the 1st instant, at the Third Reformed church, Baltimore, Md., by Rev. J. S. Foulk, George E. IRELAN, U. S. N., to Miss MAGGIE, daughter of Frederick ACREY, Esq., of Baltimore.

WEBER—RAINBIDGE.—In Little Rock, Arkansas, July 29, at the quarters of Major-General J. J. Reynolds, by Rev. E. S. Peake, Chaplain Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel JULES C. WEBER, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Major W. P. Rainbridge, U. S. Army.

DIED.

PARSONS.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12, ROBERT PHILEMON ROLINS, only child of Charles C. and Celestia G. W. Parsons, aged fourteen months.

WASHINGTON.—At "Pointe de la Plaine," at 1 o'clock A.M., 14th instant, after a short but painful illness, endured with Christian resignation, Mrs. KATE LEE, wife of Paymaster Richard Washington, U. S. N.

The remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C.

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